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密勒氏評論報

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AMERICA'S new financial policy towards China has already done one good thing. It has stopped Japan's plan to exploit China's iron resources and the cotton industry under a false pretense. Quickly following the publication of an important statement by the Acting Secretary of State on July 29 at Washington expressing the special interest of his Government "in the desire of China to equip herself so as to be of more specific assistance in the war against the Central Powers," and indicating the taking of special constructive steps to help her to realize her desires, Japan denied that there was any truth in the report that she would return to China her Boxer Indemnity. It is interesting to note that the denial of the news, which had been circulated for three weeks already, was issued one day after the announcement of America's new policy. It is pointed out that Japan need not be ashamed of her proposal to return the Boxer Indemnity, if the proposal was sound in all particulars. Her conditions attached to the proposal are such that they are diametrically opposed to President Wilson's new policy, and she knows they would be condemned if they were once known to the world. Exactly what Japan proposed to China was this: That Japan be allowed to establish a number of iron works and spinning mills in Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin, three leading Treaty Ports in this country, and the Boxer Indemnity be used for the purpose. Tacit understanding was to be reached that the actual control of these works would be lodged with the Japanese. If this proposal were accepted, a worse situation would have been created. Through the iron works and the spinning factories Japan intended to control China's iron resources and the cotton industry, which is now growing enormously, although she professed that in doing this she would help the development of China's industries. The fact that these works are to be established with the Boxer Indemnity will remove local opposition, as the majority of the people in China will only know that Japan has returned her Boxer Indemnity, but will not know that it is to be spent under certain conditions which are injurious to Chinese interests. A clever scheme it was, which Japan proposed. America's new policy has, however, put a stop to it. The return of a portion of the Boxer Indemnity by America some time ago for educating the young Chinese was purely altruistic. So will the investment of a portion of the Boxer Indemnity in the education of the Chinese, under contemplation by the British Government, be altruistic. A leaf can be taken from the conduct of these two nations. If Japan does so, the intelligent Chinese will not fail to show their appreciation, but if she is really going to use a portion of her Boxer Indemnity for educational purposes, first of all she will have to prove to the Chinese that she does not intend to conquer their country

through the schools to be established with the fund. The Chinese, in their present mood, are suspicious of everything, be it good or bad, which Japan does in China.

SOME idea of the personnel of the American loan group that is being formed to participate in the reorganized Consortium of Banks to make financial advances to China is given in a recent issue of the *New York Times*:

The bankers who conferred with Assistant Secretary Long were: J. P. Morgan and Thomas W. Lamont of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Mortimer L. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank; Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Company; Francis L. Hine, president of the First National Bank; Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company; Edward R. Tinker, vice-president of the Chase National Bank; and A. J. Sheldon of Lee, Higginson & Co. A representative of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, which, in cooperation with Chandler Brothers & Co., Inc., of Philadelphia and New York, arranged a $5,000,000 loan to China in November, 1916, was also present.

The American Government was represented at the conference by Mr. Breckenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State. The conference was held in the offices of J. P. Morgan & Company and some idea of the trend of the discussion that lead to the decision to advance Gold $50,000,000 to China in case certain conditions are met, is also reproduced here from the *New York Times*:

No final agreement was reached at yesterday's conference, the chief feature of which was the frank declaration of the bankers that they would not undertake to make a loan to China unless they were assured of the assistance and cooperation of the States Department. The bankers feel that such an assurance is vital in view of the reversals in the attitude of the department in regard to the negotiations in respect to the proposed loan of the Six-Power Group, the denouncement of so-called "dollar diplomacy" by W. J. Bryan having compelled the withdrawal of the American group. Moreover, it is pointed out that, while the bankers would not expect an absolute guarantee from the United States Government in the sense of having the Government indorse the obligation of the Chinese Republic, it is felt that the State Department should lend its support to the loan in such a way as to assure the bankers that upon maturity of the loan it would use its good offices in bringing about the payment.

In view of the fact that China has already pledged some of its tax receipts, the question of arranging for ample security for the proposed loan, and providing for its collection through the medium of the State Department in the event of difficulties is a matter of the foremost importance.

Although the details of the proposed loan have not been worked out, the understanding is that it will be $50,000,000, and that Japan, France and Great Britain will probably participate in the loan agreement, the funds being furnished only by the United States and Japan.

IT is a happy sign of the times that leading thinkers of Japan are seriously discussing such vital topics as democracy and militarism in Japan. In the *Chuo Koran*, the best of the political magazines in Tokio, Dr. Nitobe, the reputed author of *Bushido*, Dr. Yoshino, the promising professor of the Imperial University, and Lieut. General Sato have been discussing these subjects in a serious manner. Dr. Nitobe, disagreeing with Herbert Spencer, says that it is by no means an incongruity for a democratic country to be at the same time militaristic, in support of which theory he cites the case of France, and of America during the war of Independence and the Civil War. He, however, says that during times of peace militarism is decidedly harmful to the State. Both militarism and democracy have followers in Japan and Dr. Nitobe thinks that in the conflict between the two principles democracy will eventually win. He also holds that "unless and until democrats are thrown into prisons and have their heads cut off, democracy will not be roused to its highest pitch of activity," and while there is neither any need nor possibility of a revolution in Japan he feels that "without martyrs democracy will not prosper." Lieut. General Sato says that the Powers of the world in future will grow more democratic, yet at the same time militaristic. He hates German militarism and says that democracy in a modified form will progress in Japan; and that Japan must prepare for a future war which will be a war of peoples. Dr. Yoshino is of opinion that the end of the present war will mark the beginning of a period of international cooperation and that all military undertakings will then have to be guided and based on peace ideals. He feels certain that "Japanese militarism rests on the basic notion that the real principle of international life is strife and struggle and that militarism of this type must be opposed with all possible might and power." In this connection it may also be mentioned that Mr. Shastri, who is a frequent contributor to the REVIEW, has always emphasized his opinion that the thought of Japan is progressive and tends toward democracy.

THE appointment by the Pope of Monsignor Petrelli, Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, as Papal Nuncio to China, was announced in a telegram from Rome under date of July 28. Eleven days ago the President of the Republic of China appointed Tai Chen-lin, Chinese Minister to Madrid, Envoy Extraodinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Vatican. This exchange of diplomatic representatives is welcomed by the Catholic population in China, who wish the cultivation of a friendly civil relation with the Papal Government. The first attempt to establish such relationship was made thirty three years ago or in 1885 on the conclusion of the Tonquin War, when Marquis Li Hung-chang, contemporary of Gladstone, Grant

and Bismarck, sent John George Dunn, an English Catholic, agent of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company at Shanghai, on a secret mission to the Vatican. The confidential agent was instructed to persuade the Pope to accredit a legate to Peking and to ask for the appointment of a Chinese diplomatic representative to the Holy See. Marquis Li's object in having such diplomatic relations with the Pope was to eliminate French political interference from the affairs of the Roman Catholic Church in China and place its missions on a more regular and reasonable footing *vis a vis* the Chinese Government. By means of an ultimatum threatening severe reprisals against the Church in France, the French Government compelled the Pope to cancel the arrangement, which was almost completed, for stationing in Peking a Papal Legate and allowing the accrediting of a Chinese Minister to the Vatican. Six years later, the negotiations were renewed, and the French Government again brought pressure to persuade the Vatican to discontinue them. The negotiations were discontinued. Since then efforts have been repeatedly made, but have been unsuccessful. However, in now concluding the arrangement for the exchange of diplomatic representatives between these two Governments, China has had no object behind it other than the cultivation of civil relations between them. It appears that the missionary question, which was a constant source of trouble to the Government before, has now been practically solved of its own accord, due to the realization of the foreign Governments, and especially the French Government of late, that conversion of the Chinese to Christianity could not be secured by political means and the consequent discouragement to the Fathers to interfere in the civil affairs of their Chinese converts.

THIS is the present situation, but it has been learned that the French Government does not view the assumption of new diplomatic relations between China and the Pope with favor, and is not willing to give its assumed right of protecting Roman Catholic Missions in China to the Pope's representative. It is understood that a protest has been lodged with the Papal Government against the exchange of diplomatic representatives and that new developments are expected. The Chinese Government does not believe that the representative of the Pope will exercise any control over the Catholic Missions in its territory. A new era has been ushered in, and more religious freedom is the result. Any interference in religious matters, either from the French Government, from the Chinese Government, or even from the Papal Government, will be highly resented by the majority of the Chinese. Such being the case, there can be no significance in the new Chinese-Vatican relations in a political sense. On the other hand, the French press in North China appears to be favorable to the whole matter, viewing it with more magnanimity. Most of the Chinese newspapers have shown appreciation in their editorials of this attitude. Many reasons have been given by the foreign press for the new diplomatic relations between China and the Papal See. One of them is political. The *Politique de Pekin*, an influential weekly in Peking, for instance, suggests that the motive of the Chinese Government in nominating a representative to the Vatican is to secure the good offices of the latter at the Peace Conference, and explains: "It is quite possible, if not very probable, that at the conclusion of peace the Vatican may, by force of circumstances, be led to play a more or less direct part in the negotiations which ought to deal, among other matters, with the temporal status of the Church in the territories likely to change masters. The Peking Cabinet, greatly preoccupied now in acquiring for China, when the World Peace Conference sits, the benefit of the attitude which it has taken *vis a vis* the Central Powers, neglects nothing which may assure it of assistance in the realization of its legitimate aspirations. And having been thus led to send a representative to the Holy See one can also understand its selection of the Minister at Madrid, the Capital of a Catholic country, and of the few Powers which, like the Vatican, may remain neutral throughout the actual conflict."

WHETHER or not the matter of the deportation of the Germans from China will ever again in the future become a matter for discussion, or for action, no one at this time would hazard to predict. With the turn of the tide around Soissons the Chinese may

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNIED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

take heart and take the initiative themselves. At any rate, even at this late date it will be interesting to try and understand some of the factors which helped towards the question being shelved about two months ago. The relation in which Japan stood towards this matter of deporting the Germans from China never received much attention at the hands of the press in the Far East. It was quite different in Germany, however, as may be judged from the following extracts (translated) from an editorial on the subject appearing at the time in the *Vossische Zeitung*:

In order to assure herself of a supply of raw iron, that is the chief concern for Japan's whole Yangtze expansion. The movement for security in regard to necessary war raw material from China we see arising in powerful strength. The whole Chinese Army shall be constructed and led by Japanese officers. Is that not alone proof enough as to how Japan bases its great plans for the future? In view of that does not the Siberian expedition vanish as a mere episode?

Nevertheless, the removal of the China Germans by Japanese measures remains hard to understand. But Japan has perhaps reckoned on a very broad sphere of action. The Council of the Elder Statesmen thinks in terms of decades of political development and probably thinks that in Germany they are more forgetful than in Japan. We might to-day call out to the Japanese:

'You are mistaken. We know that in a certain sense Tsingtao was an answer to Shimoneseki, our account is balanced. If Japan creates a new debit account she will have to bear the consequences. The new Germany will be just as sensitive as the Japanese Empire was in the twenty years before the world war. We shall not forget, and Japan for her own part may mark the day that German policy might be the decisive item for the to-be or not-to-be of the Japanese world empire.'

Japan will never be able to secure militarily the way of her sea imports, which lie outside of the Japan Sea and outside of the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, guarded by Port Arthur and Tsingtao, from the sources of her raw materials in Middle China, so that Japan will be independent, as Germany has been able to be in this war, thanks to her continental position. The way through Siberia may at some time be for Japan the most important avenue of imports in the complications of a struggle for her existence. Japan then might be foresighted not to stop up this avenue. That is Japan's interest. The fate of the China Germans is most closely bound up with the decision on this question.

If Japan sacrifices the China Germans out of shortsighted war interest, in order to secure the non-interference of England and America in her Chinese policy, she will commit a serious political fault which she will never be able to make good. In Berne, in Copenhagen, in Stockholm and in Petrograd there sit to-day enough Japanese observers who, independent of London and Washington, are in a position to telegraph to Tokio what can be the only possible interpretation in the great German Empire of the question of the sending of the China Germans to Australia.

Japan's Loans to China and Future Consequences

IF Viscount Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, should go to Secretary Lansing in Washington and say: "If the American Government will give us the Union Pacific Railroad as security and will give Japan a voice in its management with a Japanese manager in the head office, we will lend the American Government five million dollars." We are assuming, of course, that these negotiations are conducted secretly and assuming further that after the conclusion of this deal that Viscount Ishii went further and, through various loans secretly made, got control of all of the leading coal and iron mines in Pennsylvania, then obtained important naval bases in various parts of the country, secured control of the new ship-building yards, and finally, as a climax to the other loans, made one supremely large loan and in exchange was given the right to appoint a financial adviser for the entire American Government. This, of course, couldn't happen in America, and no one knows better than the Japanese themselves that the offer of such a procedure to any American Governmental official would be met with the answer it deserved. But out here in the Far East, a Japanese official of equal rank with Viscount Ishii in Washington, and representing the same Japanese Government, has been conducting and, to use an expressive American slang phrase, has been "putting it over" in China. We refer to the activities of Kamezo Nishihara, the Japanese official financial and diplomatic agent in Peking. Because of his influence over the present Chinese Government officials in Peking, one Chinese journalist has called him the "Rasputin" of China. A little further along in this discussion we are printing a complete list of the loans that Mr. Nishihara has concluded in China. This list of loans, or "daily plunder record," as one newspaper has termed them, is the first complete list to be published in the Orient or elsewhere of the present Japanese Government's financial activity in China since the war began. The important point especially for the information of Americans at home is that Mr. Nishihara has been recalled—and the day of his recall was that following the cabled announcement of America's new financial and diplomatic policy in China. Now another interesting phase of the matter is that certain liberal interests in Japan, which have opposed Mr. Nishihara and those he represented in these activities, are beginning to find expression. In the August 3 issue of the *Herald of Asia*, edited by Mr. Motosada Zwmoto of Tokio, we find the following:

"The loan activities of Kamezo Nishihara, we are informed, have come, or will shortly

come, to an end. We are not sorry to hear it. It is too early to venture an impartial assessment of the services and disservices rendered by this mysterious personage during his meteoric career of a year and a half. He has shown a remarkable resourcefulness in engineering financial deals of no inconsiderable magnitude. Whatever may happen to the parties on whom he has heaped obligations or claims, he emerges a successful man, with a reputation newly made. He is reported to be a disinterested man in money matters, so he may not have made a fortune out of the large transactions he has taken part in. But he has secured what money cannot always command—a name. Fifteen months ago nobody knew him, except a small circle of acquaintances in Chosen. Now he is one of the best known Japanese in the Far East. That is probably what he was after, and well may he rest contented with his success. Whatever advantages Mr. Nishihara may have derived personally from his activities in Peking, it may be doubted if the country has been benefited more than it has been injured. His negotiations have made so much noise that the outside public has got the impression that he has secured a large number of very important concessions, whereas as a matter of fact very little material advantages will accrue to Japan from all the loans arranged through him. In some cases, as, for instance, in the case of the Kirin-Kwainei railway, the terms secured are actually less advantageous than what Japan is legitimately entitled to in virtue of the existing understanding or stipulations. Then again the spectacle of a private Japanese agent known to be closely connected with a section of the Cabinet negotiating with the Chinese Government behind the back of our accredited Representative and against his wishes, has not tended to enhance either the prestige or credit of the Empire in the eyes of the world. If the Cabinet should happen, by some unforeseen luck, to drag on its existence until the winter, it will have a lot to explain to the Diet on this subject."

WE of course agree with the editor of the *Herald of Asia* in his forecast of the opinion of a future world as to the buccaneering activities of the present Japanese Government in China while the rest of the world is occupied elsewhere in shedding its life blood in behalf of liberty and democracy. Although public morals in the Far East from the standpoint of government officials have not yet risen to the accepted standards of other parts of the world, we can't help but feel that public opinion in the Far East in both China and Japan will cause the repudiation of these blots upon the diplomacy of the Orient. In America, Great Britain and France the man who offers the bribe is loathed to an even greater extent than the man who accepts it. We wonder whether the judgment of a sane world will not put the present Japanese officials who conducted these deals in the same class with the Chinese officials who sold out their country's resources for the proverbial mess of pottage. However we will leave that to the future, the list of loans follow:

List of China's Loans Made By Japanese

From January 1, 1909, to July 15, 1918.

No.		Yen
1. 1909;	From Yokohama Specie Bank to Imperial Railway Administration representing part payment of that part of the Hsinmintun-Mukden Railway lying east of the Liao River	320,000
	For 18 years at 5%, issue price 93; secured by revenues of road.	
2. 1909;	From Yokohama Specie Bank to Imperial Railway Administration for construction of Kirin-Changchun Railway	2,150,000
	For 25 years at 5%, issue price 93; secured by revenues of road.	
3. 1910;	Yokohama Specie Bank to Imperial Railway Administration for redemption of Peking-Hankow Railway	2,200,000
	For 10 years at 7%, issue price 97.50.	
4. 1911;	Yokohama Specie Bank to Imperial Railway Administration for same as above and for running expenses pending redemption	10,000,000
	For 25 years at 5%, issue price 95.	
5. 1912;	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha to Hankow Waterworks & Electric Light Co., for construction purposes.	1,000,000
	Repayable in ten annual instalments, Int. 7%. Guaranteed by Ministry of Communications.	
6. ?;	To Provincial Bank of Hunan and Hupeh, on security of Hsiang Pi Shan Iron Mines (unconfirmed, but reported by good authority)	2,000,000
	Pre-War.....Yen	17,670,000

LOANS TO HANYEHPING COAL AND IRON COMPANY

No.		Yen
7. 1903;	Industrial Bank of Japan, 30 years at 6%	3,000,000

8. 1906; Mitsui Mining Co. Semi-annual repayments, Int. 7½% 1,000,000
9. 1906; Okura & Company, 7 years at 7½% 2,000,000
10. 1908; Yokohama Specie Bank, 10 years at 7½% 1,500,000
11. 1908; Yokohama Specie Bank, 10 years at 7½% 500,000
12. 1909; Yokohama Specie Bank, 10 years at 7½% 6,000,000
13. 1910; Mitsui Mining Company, 2 years at 7% 1,000,000
14. 1912; Mitsui Mining Company, 2 years at 7% 2,000,000
15. 1913; Yokohama Specie Bank, 40 years at 7% to 7th year thereafter 6% 15,000,000

Han Yeh Ping....Yen 32,000,000
Total....Yen 49,670,000

16. 1915; Yokohama Specie Bank to Ministry of Communications for construction of Supinkai-Chengchiatun Railway 5,000,000
17. May 1915 Okura Co. Advance, $1,000,000 Security Feng Huang Shan Iron Mines. 1,000,000
18. May 1, 1915 Asiatic Development Co. Loan to Central Government for general purposes 5,000,000
For 3 years at 6%, issue price 94; secured by uncertain mining concessions in Hunan and Anhui and by profits of brass cash smelting scheme.
(This loan was advanced, but the security was not settled: the Japanese stood out for the Shui-Kou-Shan and Tai-Ping-Shan mines)
19. Sept. 1916 To Province of Shantung, for military purposes 1,500,000
20. Dec. 1916 To Kwangtung Provincial Government; the Provincial Government gave as security the monthly instalments of $50,000 paid to them by the Central Government through the Salt Commissioners 1,500,000
21. Jan. 1917 Japanese banking group to Bank of Communications, for redemption of notes of Bank 5,000,000
For three years at 7½%, no discount, secured by $1,500,000 shares of bank stock and $4,000,000 Treasury bonds, Japan obtaining privilege of appointing adviser to Bank and option on future loans.
22. Jan. 30, 1917 Bank of Chosen to Fengtien Province for relief of Chinese banks in Mukden, half payable in one years, half in three 2,000,000
Interest 6½%, issue price 95.
23. Feb. 7, 1917 Yokohama Specie Bank, second loan to Ministry of Communications for construction of Supinkai-Chenchiatung Railway 2,600,000
For 1 year at 7%, secured by revenues of road.
24. Feb. 1917 Japanese Syndicate to Kwangtung Provincial Government, 1,300,000 for advance to Provincial Government and 1,700,000 for construction of Canton cement factory, entire loan secured on revenues and property of cement factory and customs lands at Tashatou, and guaranteed by Provincial Government 3,000,000
25. Aug. 1917 Japanese Syndicate to Bank of China, for redemption of bank notes, secured by $15,000,000 Bank of China Notes (repaid) 5,000,000
For 6 months at 7%.
26. Aug. 28, 1917 Yokohama Specie Bank, advance on Second Reorganization Loan for reimbursement of advances made by Bank of China to Central Government 10,000,000
Repayable out of Second reorganization loan if made, otherwise to be repaid in cash in one year.
Interest 7% discount 1%. Secured by surplus salt Revenues.
27. Oct. 17, 1917 Sino-Japanese Industrial Co. and 10 Japanese Banks to Central Government for relief of Chihli flood sufferers 5,000,000
One year at 7%, secured by revenues of three native customs houses, including Dolnor.
28. Oct. 1917; Loan on Kirin-Changchun Railway by South Manchuria Railway Company 6,500,000
For 30 years at 5%, issue price 91.50, secured by revenues and property of road.
29. Nov. 1917; Grand Canal Loan (part of Siems-Carey loan) of total $6,000,000 gold. Americans take $3,500,000 and Japanese $2,000,000 equivalent to 5,000,000
30. Jan. 1918; Yokohama Specie Bank's share of Group Bank advance for Flood Relief; Security Salt $100,000, say 200,000
31. Jan. 1918; Mitsui Bussan Kaisha to Central Government on Bureau of Engraving & Printing 2,000,000
For three years 8%, issue price 98. Agreement provides that all material shall be bought from M.B.K., if prices are not higher than competitors'.

32. Jan. 1918 Supplement loan for Kirin-Changchun Railway 630,000

33. Jan. 1918 Mitsui Bussan Kaisha to Tsao Kun, Tuchun of Chihli, for military purposes, secured by Chinese shares in Lanchow Coal Company, which forms part of Kailan Mining Administration 1,000,000

34. Jan. 6, 1918 Yokohama Specie Bank second advance on second reorganization loan, repayable out of reorganization loan, if made, otherwise a one year Japanese loan, Int. 7%. Secured by surplus salt revenues 10,000,000

35. Jan. 1918 Japanese syndicate, for use of Hunan Provincial Government. Said to be secured by right to cooperation in working iron mines at Taipingshan, Anhui, and antimony mines at Shuikoushan, Hunan, for 5 years at 7%, issue price 94 (see loan of May 1, 1915, No. 18) 2,500,000

36. Jan. 1918 Loan to province of Fukien, for general purposes 1,000,000
Secured by sundry taxes. (Unconfirmed, but from good authority).

37. Jan. 1918 Mitsui Bussan Kaisha to Chihli province for purchase of cotton yarns for Chihli spinners, repayment guaranteed by Ministry of Finance. 1,000,000

38. Jan. 20 1918 Tai-hei Kumei syndicate to Central Government for purchase of arms—interest 7%, issue price 95, additional commission of 5% for unspecified purpose 14,000,000

39. Jan. 20 1918 Second Loan to Bank of Communications 20,000,000
Three years at 7½%, secured by $25,000,000 in Treasury bonds, money advanced by Bank of Chosen, Bank of Taiwan, Industrial Bank of Japan.

40. 1918 Chosen Group of Banks to Telegraph Administration, for extension of land lines, interest 7½%, discount 1½%, secured by all telegraph property not previously pledged 20,000,000

41. 1918 Wireless loan, amount not known but probably Yen 3,000,000 for construction of wireless stations, materials to be purchased from Mitsui Bussan Kaisha 3,000,000

42. June 1918 To Ministry of Communications, for continuance of Kirin-Changchun line to Korean border 20,000,000
For 40 years at 5%.

43. June 1918 Bank of Chosen to Fengtien Province for Redemption of small coin notes, one half to be repaid in two years, one half in three, Int. 6½%, issue price 95, secured by stock in Penhsihsu collieries owned by Fengtien Province 3,000,000

44. 1918 Yokohama Specie Bank to Province of Hupeh, Security provincial revenues. (unconfirmed, but from official sources) 1,000,000

45. 1918 Okura Group to Province of Shensi 1,000,000
Secured by Provincial revenues. (unconfirmed, but from official sources).

46. 1918 Okura Group to Central Government for military advance against Canton. Security, mines of Canton province. 2,000,000
(Unconfirmed, but reported from well-informed source).

47. July 3, 1918 Industrial Bank of Japan and Chosen Group of Banks 30,000,000
Security, all forests of Kirin and Heilungkiang; interest 7½%; 5 years.

48. July 5, 1918 Second Reorganization Loan, Third Advance. Terms as in Nos. 26 and 34 10,000,000

49. 1918 To Yunnan Government. Security—Government Revenues from Ko Chiu Tin Mines 3,000,000

Total: Yen 248,100,000
Pre-War, including Han Yeh Ping....49,670,000
Since August 1914.....198,430,000

J. B. P.

China To Produce Her Own Railway Timber

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE Peking-Hankow Railway will plant trees in areas measuring 260 square li or 33 square miles for railway timber supply as well as for the prevention of floods. At present it spends $1,000,000 annually for the purchase of sleepers from abroad. After forty years they will, however, be supplied by its own forests, the building up and maintenance of which for the whole period will cost less than the annual expenditure by the line on the import of sleepers. The decision to grow timber was made by the managing director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, Dr. C. C. Wong, a progressive new official, Ph. D. from Yale University, and approved by the Minister of Communications a week ago. Ngan Han, another returned student from America, who undertook the inspection of lands immediately adjoining the

Peking-Hankow Railway suitable for afforestation in last March and April together with W. Purdom, an experienced English forester, has been temporarily transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to supervise tree plantation for the line.

In a week, Mr. Han and Mr. Purdom will start for Honan to purchase the sites chosen from a double point of view, first as suitable for timber plantation and second as appropriate for afforestation to reduce erosion and thereby minimise liability to flood, and make general preparation for the growth of timber. One of these sites is the Rooster Mountain, a ragged peak in southern Honan—kilo 1,034 section of the Peking-Hankow Railway, which is "worthy of exploitation as a resort, at present much frequented by foreigners. A woodland covering would do all that is required to complete the natural beauty of this valley and peak. Other attractions, such as bathing pools, vistas, long-distance views on the rocky outcrops, woodland walks and shady corners are small matters and easy of construction. The temperate bracing climate not only favors tree growth but would draw the health seeker and tourists."

Only two other railways have made a systematic attempt to afforestate the immediately adjacent areas and to utilize timber growth mainly for the preservation of the permanent way. They are the northern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the Shantung Railway. There is, for instance, a railway nursery, under the charge of Hugh Tong, covering 300 mow of land on the west side of the Tientsin-Pukow line, Tsinanfu station, and supplying for the present only decorative trees for planting along the railways, the surplus being sold to the public. The financial returns of the nursery are satisfactory and show a creditable balance. However, proposals, according to Mr. Han, have been made to establish a forest station in the well-watered vicinity of Pukow, with the object of supplying a greater demand for railway timber.

The party for the investigation of the lands in the neighborhood of the Peking-Hankow Railway for afforestation, consisting of Ngan Han, W. Purdom and N. C. Tong, the representative of the Peking-Hankow Railway, beside visiting the Tientsin-Pukow nursery, inspected the work of the first Kiangsu Provincial forest station under Soong-ding Moo at Nanking. "The forest station," according to the report, "is situated under Purple Mountain outside the city and is 1,000 mow in extent. Millions of trees are raised every year for the purpose of covering the hills in and around Nanking. The success of this forestry, together with further proof given by the Nanking Colonization Trees Planting Association, as well as the splendid examples shown in the woodlands of the Ming Tombs and Temples, convinced the layman as well as the forester of the facility of tree planting and yieldable power of even the driest soil if protected from the devastating hand of the fuel gatherer. Even he need not be disappointed of his haul if properly supervised, since we ascertained that from a small area the prunings alone sold for this purpose realized $1,000 per year.

"The methods of forestry employed in the Temple areas are entirely nature's own, and therefore, slow in comparison, all primitive and unscientific and consequently not conducive to the greatest production. This was further exemplified in the southern section of the Peking-Hankow Railway. Although this line has a much drier atmosphere than the parallel line, Tientsin-Pukow, we saw creditable results obtained in the planting of oak, pine, pistacia and poplar under no definite system, which warrants a favorable future to any enterprise conducted on practical lines." The investigation party also paid a visit to the Railway nursery situated near the Yellow River, planted with elm and walnut. It is 480 mow in extent.

A detailed report has been submitted to the Ministry of Communications and the Director-General of the Peking-Hankow Railway by Messrs. Han and Purdom, surveying the timber conditions of the whole Kinhan Railway zone, and making suggestions as to plans to be adopted in afforestating the region for the benefit of the line in particular and that of the people generally. It has been approved by the Minister of Communications *in toto*. A summary of it may be read with interest.

The Peking-Hankow Railway, according to these two experts, requires a yearly maintenance of 410,000 ties or sleepers, beside posts and general woodwork. As the price per sleeper at the present time is $2.50, 410,000 sleepers will require a total expenditure of over one million dollars, or, to be exact, $1,025,000, all of which money goes to foreign countries. It is deemed most advisable to supply the Peking-Hankow line with sleepers from its own forests, but forty years will be needed before the trees to be planted can be used for the purpose.

According to the budget submitted by Messrs. Han and Purdom for the afforestation in question, the total expense for forty years amounts only to $800,000, which, added to the expense of buying lands, cannot in any way exceed the amount used in one year for buying sleepers abroad. It is estimated that the number of trees per mow at the age of forty years is 120, each tree yielding one sleeper. The amount of land needed for one year's supply on this basis will be 3,400 mow and the total area for a forty year rotation will be 260 square li or 33 square miles. This calculation is based

on the system known as the "Sustained Yield Policy," namely a rotation of forest crops to be cut annually in appropriate succession over a given number of years. The word rotation refers to the period of years which elapses between the formation of wood and the time when it is finally cut.

In recommending the proposed measure of afforestation, Messrs. Han and Purdom in their report state that "it has been said that 'our civilization is based on wood,' and certainly it would seem to the promoters of railway companies that their entire success and dividends are based on the high or lower purchase and production and the extraordinary amount of timber required. Every year prices of wood are becoming more exorbitant in China, owing to the large demand by both railways and mines. It is common knowledge that for every ton of coal mined, two tons of mining timber are needed, yet mining goes on without any regard for future supply of this most necessary item. Millions of dollars are drained from the railways every year for the purchase of timber, and as the world supply is inadequate at the present time, prices are considerably increasing. What is the natural solution of this—but the adoption of a practical forest policy under the auspices of the Railway itself."

Messrs. Han and Purdom, after careful investigations of the lands suitable for afforestation, have jointly recommended three sites for timber growth. The first site is Huang Shan Po in southern Honan, situated in latitude 32°-33° and longitude 114°, or in railway measurement between kilo. 928 and kilo. 919. "The proposed sites," they state, "are stretching along both the east and west sides of the railway. This area is a set of rolling downs or small rounded soil covered hills, uncultivated, with valleys sparsely populated. The soil is a porous red loam retentive of moisture in spite of the absence of streams or rivers, and of a considerable depth. The natives use catch-basins or dams in the uplands to water their crops, and during our visit they still retained water after a long period of drought. Fuel gathering, owing to the scanty population, is a small item, and grazing seemed non-existent. The winter conditions are not very severe, as shown by the presence of the small Chinese Orange Tree. The timber species growing in and around the villages were proved to grow reasonably fast under ordinary conditions, and were of a wide variety: Oak, Pterocarya, Acer, Pistacia, Cedrela, Ailanthus, Sophora, Enonymus and Paulownia. The list is enough to show the wide range, and should be a good guide to selection. From an economic standpoint, as well as other favorable conditions, this area takes premier considerations."

The second site is the Rooster Mountain whose location has already been mentioned. The ground selected stretches from that rocky eminence in a circulating direction at a mean height of 6,000 feet, enclosing a deep valley watered by numerous streams and the main stream of which eventually flows through the neighboring outskirts of Sien Tien Station. The valleys and uplands afford excellent scope for "zone" planting, from soft woods in the valley to broad leafed hard woods midway on to the higher ground which would support Conifers. The third site is Liuling situated a little to the south of the first site. It is a small hamlet and is mostly afforested; the soil is ideal and it is exceptionally well watered.

On the question of protective measures against erosion, the report of Messrs. Han and Purdom reads: "Land in the vicinity of bridges and other encroaching sand deposits, traversed by the railway liable to inundation in the rainy season, need immediate planting with rhizome spreading grass sedges—excellent soil binders interspersed with shrubby growth, such as Pyrus, Zizyphus, Willow (both the erect and prostrate forms) and the quick-growing Poplar. The Willow planted in the thicket or clump fashion and the common Elm, planted thickly and cropped back to form a kind of barrier, would effectively hold the sand together. In the more marshy lands the Rush (Juncus) and the northern Reeds (Arundo), Phragmites communis if tried in the river beds would involve no loss, while in the southern rivers Bamboo would prove both excellent binders and wealthy investment. The planting should extend to all land between breakwaters and the Railway line; planting to be in massed formation to consolidate the whole structure. We suggest this land might produce a valuable crop of piles and telegraph poles."

Mr. Purdom, who studied Botany in the Royal Botanical Garden at Kew in England, and has extensively travelled in the northwestern section of China and especially in Jehol and Manchuria for many years in collecting plants, will assist in this important afforestation work, whilst Ngan Han, who is in charge of it, will devote to it his whole time. Mr. Han is an honest, straightforward and industrious man, and is well prepared for this task. A graduate of Nanking University, where he taught for two years, he went to the United States of America as a Government supported student, studied liberal arts at Cornell University, forestry at Michigan and Agriculture at Wisconsin. Since his return to China he has held various offices in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, having much to do with the forestry problems. Once he was, for instance, appointed chief of the Bureau of Forestry in Kirin, which has recently come into the public limelight in consequence of the

conclusion by the Central Government of a 30,000,000 yen loan from the Japanese with the best forests in that Province as concessions.

Afforestation, in short, is the keynote to a few of the floods, famines and allied problems with which the country is confronted almost every year and is one of the crying needs of China. At the same time, if it is properly looked after, it can supply railway timber, the demand for which is ever growing. Last year the amount of timber imported was worth 13 million dollars. If trees for railway sleepers and telegraph poles could be grown in this country itself there would undoubtedly be a large saving. It is true that forty long years must pass before the first forest crop can be reaped to meet the yearly demand of the Peking-Hankow Railway for sleepers, or before general ecomomic conditions can be seriously modified, but the beginning, which Dr. Wang's line has made, is conducive to great benefits, setting as it does an example to the other lines which are also considering the afforestation problems or have already tackled it, perhaps half-heartedly, and which, with this example before them, will go into it with full energy. Only a decade ago a Manchu Prince, whose cheek was smitten by a branch while enjoying the natural scenery along a railway line with his head stretching out of a car window, ordered the destruction of trees in that section with great indignation. To-day the Government has decided to spend a million dollars for timber growth for the benefit of the Peking-Hankow Railway. China has certainly made a big leap!

Peking, August 3, 1918.

Can True Patriotism Be Developed in China?

BY C. LANE PRESCOTT

RECENT events in Eastern Siberia, culminating in the decision of Allied participation in an attempt to restore order out of chaos, thereby creating opposition to German aims, at the same time furthering their own interests, gives cause to consider the part China may play in the events that follow. A part, not only made necessary by her declaration of war against Germany, and geographical propinquity, but also because of her necessity to actively engage in assisting the Allies to overthrow German influence, which aims at ultimate disintegration or dominance of the country.

There is no question but that all assistance rendered to the Allied cause will reflect advantageously to China. That the opportunity offered has not been seized may be accounted for by several reasons. One of these is that German influence, before and during the War, has been productive of a group of servile pawns or self-interested parties controlling to a certain extent China's destinies, who, backed by German promises and no doubt German gold, do everything in their power to retard opposition to German activities, and, while this reason has considerable bearing in China's attitude towards more active support of the Allies, there is another which may perhaps be considered the foremost, and that is: "The forces governing China are so actively engaged in disposing of the country's assets—the proceeds of which go to a very large extent towards military upkeep, necessary to ensure continuance in office so long as there is prospect of personal mercenary profit—as to make all other considerations matters for procrastination and evasion."

It is this state of affairs which gives rise to the question, Is there such a thing as Patriotism in China? Chinese history can give little indication that there ever has been, for in all matters of dispute—disputes being occasioned in most cases by attempts to extort tribute from neighboring provinces—the deciding factor has been control of a horde of villains, made to do the will of their masters by the alluring prospect of plunder in the territories to be occupied. Plunder and not self-protection was the basis of all military development.

In 1894 when war was declared between China and Japan, consequent to disputes regarding the Kingdom of Korea, it may be presumed that patriotism was largely the cause of the desperate resistance made by Chinese soldiers to the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, and this, if true, may give the lie to the statement that patriotism has never existed in China, as may also a more recent event in the streets of Hongkew, Shanghai, in which Chinese policemen came in conflict with Japanese rowdies over a question of right to arrest Japanese offenders of the law. In this case the ire of Chinese civilians was also raised by the overbearing attitude of their Japanese neighbors, and perhaps the recent unofficial activities of Japan in securing special privileges may have played some part in causing antipathy. In any case, a large demonstration of force was made by the Chinese, which but for the presence of armed American, British and Japanese volunteers, would have resulted in a very serious disturbance.

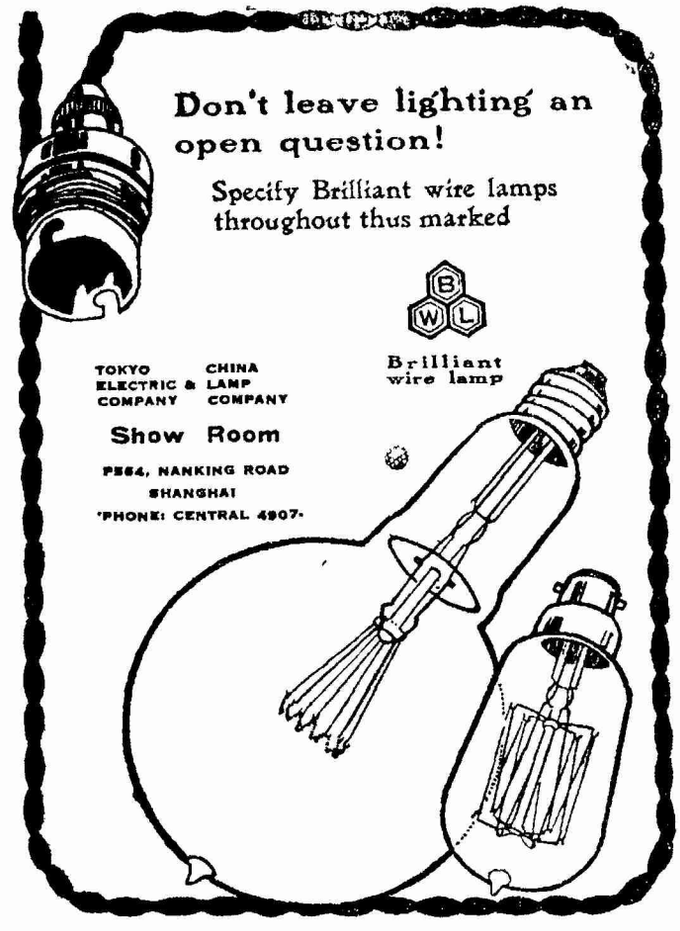
These facts would prove that there are latent forces of patriotism in the make up of most Chinese, which, if sufficiently awakened, would take shape in support of any opposition to encroachment. It would seem that at the present time there were cause enough to warrant a large display of patriotism, but it is not forthcoming, and it is in this respect

that the Chinese compare so unfavorably with the other peoples of the world, who rise to a man on any insult to the honor and integrity of their country.

Chinese education, life and environment differ so largely from that of the foreigner as to make it almost impossible that love of country, its protection and progress were matters calling for concern. The needs of the Chinese are small, the conditions of their country such as to create no desire for that which they have not. The natural sequence is a contentment with their lot and a horror of allowing any element foreign to their nature to interfere with the usual calm and staid routine of their existence. But, if China is to progress with the rest of the world as an independant state, secure in her own rights, this state of lethargy must give place to unselfish devotion to a duty, which, as one of the leading statesmen of the day remarks, each Nation owes to the other in the exchange of its best for world benefit. This involves active interest in the development of the resources of the country, of commercial opportunities, a broader education and enlightenment, in all of which the World Powers must assist, with motives more altruistic than have been evinced in the past, excepting possibly the United States, but to do all this it is necessary first to make patriotism an established fact in China.

It is human nature to protect that which is ours by right and therefore the spirit of patriotism must exist with the Chinese but the bulk of China's vast population is so far removed from any knowledge of threatened foreign usurpation as to afford no inducement for arousing this dormant instinct. In the Treaty Ports of China it is somewhat different, for there Chinese have means of being informed and no doubt the level of patriotism is slightly elevated, but here, as well as in the interior, it will be necessary to stimulate a greater and nobler idea of patriotism, and this either from the platform or through the medium of propaganda. The movement must be devoid of any possible wrong construction such as would create suspicion of motives that may not be considered the highest. The leaders of such a movement would shoulder a great responsibility, demanding the most careful and tactful guidance, for, as the forces of right gather in strength in opposition to the forces that tend to cause China's destruction, it is only the firm belief of unselfish devotion to a noble cause that will prevent anarchy and ultimate control by the World Powers, who in such an eventuality would have more than sufficient provocation to direct, rather than guide, the destinies of a great but erring Nation.

Peking, August 1, 1918.



China, Japan, Korea and the War

BY H. P. SHASTRI

IT seems that America is becoming alive to the situation in the Far East and is willing to grant loans to China, in conjunction with France, Great Britain and Japan, under certain conditions. The Japanese loans to China have caused much controversy and the Chinese, as well as foreigners, do not seem to approve of the Japanese loans. Japan can say that she is not forcing the loans on China and that as the Peking Government is the only Chinese government recognised by the Allies, she feels herself justified in granting these loans when the Chinese Government applies for the same. But now the problem is near solution, as America is taking interest in the Chinese loans.

Nobody can deny that hitherto China has done little to help the cause of the Allies. The chief impediment in her way to cooperate with the Allies has been her struggle with the Southern constitutionalists, and when we think that the money borrowed from Japan has been spent to keep up the civil war we cannot but regret it. But for this disunion and civil war China would perhaps have been a stronger foe to Germany than Turkey is to us. Her man-power and natural resources are almost limitless and no Power in the world

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would dare to try its strength with China if she were reorganized. I do not think that China can become a dependency of Japan nor do I believe that there are any serious Japanese who entertain such absurd and impracticable ideas. Japan may have the commercial ascendency in China and may utilise China's natural resources to make up her own deficiency. But supposing that China falls into the hands of Japan the consequences will be equally disastrous to Japan as well as to the world at large. It will disturb the balance of power and may cause a greater war in the near future. America, loosing the control of the Pacific, will have to kneel down before Japan, and the colonial possessions of Great Britain and France will be directly imperiled. If at the same time the German dream of an alliance with Japan is realized, there is no hope for Asia or Europe. In such a case Japan may enjoy the possession of China for a few decades, but the sleeping giant of Asia will wake up to the consciousness of national humilation and, breaking down the fetters forged by her neighbor, will threaten the very existence of Japan. The thoughtful Japanese have therefore always entertained feelings of good will towards China. There are Jingoes in every country in the world and it is no wonder if such young men be found in Japan too. But the only difference between the Jingoes of Japan and those in other countries, is that the Japanese Jingoes are very loud in their exclamations while the true Japanese, who wish no ill whatsoever to China, are too modest to cry at the top of their voices. Their voice is therefore not heard outside Japan and the people abroad, hearing the cry of the Jingoes, which is in fact a cry in the wilderness, conclude that Japan wishes to swallow China. To be quite candid I must inform the reader that Japan is not a nation of gods, as some men seem to think, neither is Japan full of "scoundrels" or "selfish brutes," as others seem to imagine. The Japanese are men, pure and simple, and as much subject to human failings as any other people are. Perhaps they have many such virtues which others might envy. We should judge the activities and motives of Japan by the same standard by which we judge other nations. Is there any ideally virtuous nation in the world whose members are all Christ-like and whose motives are generous like those of Hatim Tai in the ancient Arabic literature? Neither do I defend the weakness of Japan nor do I wish to indulge in recriminations. But at the same time I cannot see Japan misunderstood. Japan represents a great force and all the philanthropically inclined men must take care to see that this force evolves on proper lines and some day proves helpful to the family of nations. Those who try to disturb or destroy this great force are ignorant enough not to see that they are inimical to a very useful limb of Humanity.

Now when the world is so engaged in preserving democracy it is a happy sign of the times that America is paying attention to the Far Eastern problem. At this place I think it will not be out of place for the American readers of the REVIEW to remember the case of Korea and to see whether they have any obligations toward that smaller nationality. I therefore present a short review of Korea, purely from the historical point of view.

Nobody can think of the extinction of a nation without a peculiar pathos. Especially is this true when the nation is one whose history stretches back into the dim centuries until it becomes lost in a labyrinth of myth and legend; a nation which has played an important part in the molding of other nations and which is filled with monuments of past achievements.

Korea's history dates back to 1122 B. C. when Kija, the founder of Korean civilization, ushered the light of enlightenment into that country before King David occupied the throne in Jerusalem. She developed her own culture, literature, poetry, music, system of medicine, etc.

The first record of Japan's connection with Korea dates back to the time of the legendry Empress Jingo of Japan, who is said to have invaded Korea in the 2nd century B. C. But in the absence of any historical record, much reliance cannot be placed on this statement. Nor can we dispose of the event as only a mythological tradition.

Buddhism, a forceful, civilizing element, reached Hikasai (Korea) in A. D. 384 and from this place the *Sutras* and images of Northern Buddhism were introduced into Japan, along with Chinese characters and ethics. From this it is clear that Korea contributed the first rudiments of continental civilization to Japan. This must not lead us to think that Japan was wholly barbarous at that time.

Up till 913 A.D. Korea's history is a record of internecine wars. There was comparative peace from 914 to the middle of the 11th century. In the 14th century the country suffered terribly from the invasions of Ghengiz and Kublai Khan. In 1592, Hideyoshi, the Napoleon of Japan, aspiring to the throne of China and perhaps India and Burma too, sent an army of 300,000 men to conquer Korea. Korea is the key to the continent and Hideyoshi clearly understood that for Japan to annex China it was impossible to do so without first subjugating Korea. The Chinese Emperor realized that his Empire was not safe if Korea fell into the hands of Hideyoshi and he sent an army to oppose the invaders. Hideyoshi died when these events were in the course of progress, but the conqueror's troops treated the conquered so hardly that the whole nation rose up against them.

From the middle of the 19th century the affairs in Korea became very deplorable.

In 1864, the successor being a minor, an ambitious man was appointed Regent who inaugurated a reign of despotism and lawlessness. In the same year nine French priests were killed and many thousand converts were put to death. The French government sent an expedition which proved a failure, and the Regent Taiwunk believed that the foreigners were afraid of him.

The first connections of America with Korea date back to the year 1871 when an American expedition of several battle ships stormed a fort and occupied it to vindicate the massacre of the crew of the *General Sherman* by Koreans.

In the early seventies, after the Restoration, there was a cry in Japan raised by General Saigo, who was one of the most respected men in Japan and had rendered valuable services to the country during the war of Restoration, to lead an expedition to Korea, but Okubo, Iwakura and others did not share General Saigo's views and the expedition was not undertaken. The Japanese respect personality only so far as it conforms to law and General Saigo being thus defeated revolted and in the end died by performing *hara kiri*.

In 1876 Korea entered into a treaty with Japan by which Japan fully recognized *the independence of Korea*.

By this time a party of liberals, many of whom had received foreign education, sprang up. They wanted to institute reforms and introduce Western civilization into the country. The Japanese earnestly helped these reforms. In consequence a military riot broke out in Seoul in 1882 and the Japanese were driven out of the place. Soon after the liberals attempted a *coup d'etat*. They had the support of several hundred Japan-returned students. Through the intervention of the Chinese troops, peace was restored.

In the year 1882 the United States of America entered into a treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation with Korea, Article I. of which is quoted below :

"There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the President of the United States and the King of Chosen and the citizens and subjects of their respective governments. If other powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either government, the other will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable agreement, thus showing their friendly feelings."

The year 1895 opened in apparent prosperity, the King taking an oath to govern according to enlightened principles. After the conclusion of the Chino-Japanese war China removed her hand entirely from Korea and Japan and China agreed to *the complete independence of Korea* (*vide* the Treaty of Shimonoseki).

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At this time many Koreans were trying their best to reform the country and the history of the Independent Club, when written, will be a record of the struggles of some patriots to ameliorate the condition of their country.

The records prove that now Korea was in a state of anarchy. There was no peace and no order. All was chaos. Corruption was very common and the government thought it their only duty to squeeze money out of the pockets of their subjects and spend it in an irresponsible way. Russia was trying to influence the court with a covetous eye.

Korea under Russian possession meant the sure death of Japan. It was quite obvious that Korea was quite helpless and she could not remain independent. She had lost all administrative capacity and was like a sick man, entirely at the mercy of others. It seems that at this moment Japan decided to annex Korea. She had no other alternative than to do so. The Queen of Korea was adverse to the Japanese domination of Korea and she defeated plot after plot made against Korea. On October 7, 1895, was committed by the Japanese, jointly with Koreans, an act which will always stand as the blackest record in the history of Japan. To quote the event from "The Evolution of New Japan" :

"Viscount Mura, the new Japanese Minister, saw in the Queen the principle obstacle to the success of Japan's policy. . . . Mura, equally forgetful of the civilization which his country claimed to have acquired, of the dignity of his mission which he had undertaken as the apostle of order and legality and of his own reputation, entered into a conspiracy with the

leader of the Korean faction for the murder of the Queen and the object of the conspiracy was accomplished during the night of October 7, 1895. A mixed band of Koreans and Japanese, the latter including not only police and military officers, but even some members of the staff of Mura's legation, surprised and overpowered the palace guards and, having made their way into the royal apartments, slashed the Queen and many of the ladies and officials who tried in vain to hide or protect her. The corpses were saturated with paraffin and burned in the court yard. 'The King and the Crown Prince had been pushed about and insulted by low Japanese.'"

The day after the *emute*, a full cabinet was appointed, composed entirely of Japanese sympathisers.

In the same year (1895) the Department of State at Washington, under despatch No. 87, dated July 9, 1895, to the American Minister in Seoul, reaffirmed the independence of Korea.

From 1896 to 1900 the Japanese influence waned and Russia became powerful in Seoul. The Korean question involved Japan into war with Russia in 1904-5, one of the chief causes of which was Japan's earnestness to preserve *the independence of Korea.*

Russia having been defeated, Japan found it necessary to take Korea. Without Korea she could have no influence on the continent and there was no room for the growing population of Japan in the mother country. She must find some outlet. How it was accomplished is related in the words of Homer B. Hulbert: "Marquis Ito was sent to Seoul with definite instructions. Korea was to be induced to sign away her national existence voluntarily. Many conferences took place between the Japanese authorities and the Korean cabinet, but in vain. The Koreans stood firm on the treaty of 1904 in which Japan guaranteed the independence of the country and nothing could make them budge. Not one of the cabinet consented. It was quite clear that strong agencies would have to be used. Finally, after a very strenuous conference at the Japanese legation, the whole meeting adjourned to the audience chamber of the Emperor and the curtain went up on the last scene of the tragedy. The Emperor and every one of his members stood firm. They would die sooner than acquiesce . . . . When this deadlock occurred, the scenes were shifted a little and Japanese gendarmes and police suddenly appeared and surrounded the audience chamber and blocked every approach to the Imperial presence. The Emperor, feeling sure that personal injury was determined upon, retired to a little ante-chamber. . . . When, therefore, the Prime Minister retired to the apartment where the Emperor was, he was followed by Japanese armed officials and detained in a side-room. The Marquis then pleaded with him but he was firm. Leaving him there practically in durance, the Marquis returned to the rest of the cabinet, who were naturally alarmed at the non-appearance of the Prime Minister. . . . . At last a paper was signed by a majority of the ministers present after a clause had been added to the effect that at some future day when Korea is strong enough and wealthy enough to resume her independence it will be given back to her. . . . Some say that the seal was purloined from the office by Japanese and the document was stamped by them." Korea sent emissaries to America to request her to fullfil the treaty obligations in the terms of the treaty of 1882, but no notice was taken of the Korean representation.

In 1910 Korea was formally annexed and the Emperor, who had been virtually a prisoner, was reduced to the rank of Prince.

It is a fact that the independence of Korea under these miserable conditions was an impossibility and had not Japan annexed her some other Power would have done the same. Under the Japanese rule Korea has improved considerably and chaos and anarchy have given way before order and peace. Natural resources have been improved and also the moral tone of the people. Korea is not a paying colony to Japan, the home government every year spending a large sum of money on Korean reforms.

In spite of Japan's noble efforts Korea is still backward in education though she is far better than what she was before the Japanese occupation. America owes a duty to Korea which she can discharge by establishing a strong University for Koreans with provisions for technical and scientific instructions. America is doing a lot to educate China, but Korea being a smaller nationality has more claims on her. What is the Korean feeling toward America?:

"The King was very friendly towards the Americans and they obtained gold mining concessions, they built the first railway. . . . . the electric tramways in Seoul, the waterworks."

Shanghai, August 6, 1918.

Those who wish to study Korea will find the following books useful:
The Passing of Korea, by Homer B. Hulbert.
The Unveiled East, by MacKenzie.
Korea and her Neighbors, by Mrs. Bishop.
Problems of the Far East, by Curzon.
In Korea with Marquis Ito, by G. T. Ladd.
History of Reforms and Progress in Korea—published annually by the Government-General of Korea.
The Hermit Nation, by Griffis.

China and Proposed League of Nations

BY WILLIAM CULLEN DENNIS

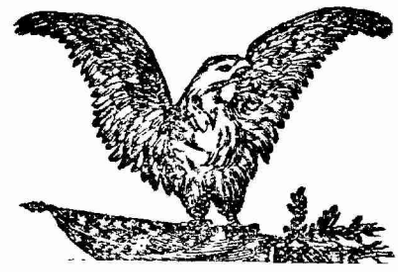
American Legal Adviser to the Chinese Government

IT goes without saying that the first duty of the Allied countries at the present moment is to get on with the war, and it is almost equally well recognized that unless this primary duty be successfully accomplished any discussion in the Allied countries with respect to a League for Peace to be set up at the close of hostilities is, to say the least, superfluous. It does not follow, however, that discussion of the proposed League should be postponed until the end of the war. On the contrary it seems clear that if the unique opportunity afforded by the Peace Conference at the close of the war is to be seized for the institution of such a League, it can only be done as the result of the thoroughgoing preparation of public opinion in all countries in advance of the meeting of the Conference and thereby, of necessity, during the progress of the war itself. Moreover, nearly all the great questions which will be considered at the peace table, such as the question of nationalities, of guarantees by way of annexation of strategic territory, of indemnities, of armaments, of colonies, and of the economic "war after the war," will be vitally affected by the decision which may be arrived at as to whether or not a League of Peace is to be set up at the close of hostilities.

It is perhaps difficult for anyone who has not lived in the United States or Europe during the war to appreciate how great an interest the subject of the proposed league has attracted, particularly in the United States and England, as evidenced by the flood of literature of all sorts, from articles in the daily press to numerous full-fledged volumes in which the various phases of the proposed plan have been discussed and presented for public consideration. Indeed, the volume of the literary output during the last three years upon the subject of world organization after the war, is fairly comparable to that in regard to the causes of the war itself.

The idea of a League of Nations for the preservation of the peace of the world is of course very ancient. In comparatively modern times it was first best stated and argued in William Penn's celebrated essay "Toward the Present and Future Peace of Europe," published in 1693-1694. It is exceedingly interesting to read Penn's Essay in the light of all that has happened since his day and to see how wonderfully he foresaw and marked out the lines upon which the future discussion of world organization would take place. It is believed that there is no substantive argument in favor of the proposed League for Peace which is being used to-day which cannot be found in its essence in Penn's Essay.

The recent agitation in favor of the establishment of the proposed League at the close of the present war, began in England and the United States shortly after the outbreak of hostilities in the winter of 1914-1915. It was at first carried on rather informally by private groups which have since developed into the League of Nations Society, and other related organizations in England, and into the League to Enforce Peace, and kindred organizations in the United States. The American League to Enforce Peace held its first public meeting at Philadelphia in June 1915, adopted a platform and chose ex-President Taft, who had been concerned with the organization of the League from a very early date, as its first President. Mr. Taft has conducted an effective and widespread campaign, both with his pen and on the platform, in the interest of the principles of the League. In May, 1916, the League held a great meeting in Washington which was addressed by many distinguished men, including President Wilson. It was in his remarks on this occasion that President Wilson first publicly committed himself to the general idea of a League of Nations for the preservation of peace after the war, and of which he has since become perhaps the world's foremost protagonist, through his ad-



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August 8, 1918.

dress to the United States Senate of January last, and the diplomatic communications which he has caused to be made to various belligerent and neutral powers. The responses which have been made by representative statesmen of both the belligerent and neutral countries to President Wilson's advances have been truly remarkable. The responsible representatives of both groups of belligerents, and of a number of neutrals, have indicated their acceptance of the idea of world organization for peace in principle, with varying degrees of reserve as to the details of the proposed plan.

The question which has attracted the most attention in both the official and unofficial discussions which have taken place with regard to the proposed League is whether or not nations entering into the League shall agree, as a last resort, to the use of force against the nation which disturbs the peace of the world in violation of the principles which have been agreed to in setting up the league; *i.e.*, in accordance with the plans generally suggested before having had recourse either to a court of arbitration or a conciliation. In the first place a considerable number of people of pacifist tendencies, object on ethical grounds to any proposal looking toward the possible use of force. As Mr. Bryan put it in a public discussion which he had with Mr. Taft at the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration in 1916, "I prefer to have this nation a moral power in this world rather than a policeman." But the great body of public sentiment in the United States and England, even among the leaders of the so-called peace movement, while accepting the analogy of the policeman, has declined to regard the policeman's work as unethical or undue to circumstances as unsuitable for a great nation and has taken Mr. Taft's view that physical force should "be added to the weight of moral force in order to prevent a general war."

Another body of objectors, which counts among its members some of those most able and experienced in international matters both in England and the United States, while conceding that a provision for the use of force by the proposed League is unobjectionable from an ethical standpoint, believes it to be inexpedient, on the ground that it would be impossible to secure the assent of the leading nations of the world to such an agreement. A sufficient answer to this objection is to be found, according to the advocates of the League, in the replies of the official spokesmen for the various nations, and particularly the belligerent nations, to President Wilson's proposals. The leaders of the Entente in particular have repeatedly and emphatically made it clear that while they are ready to accept the idea of the League for Peace, it must be a League based on force. As Mr. Balfour has tersely stated their position, "law is not enough; behind law there must be power." Instead, therefore, of the nations refusing to enter into any League whose constitution provides for the use of force, it would seem that in the present temper of mankind no League can attract and secure the confidence of the nations which does not provide for the use of force as a sanction.

But it is also objected that even if the nations should be so ill advised as to enter into an agreement to use force against an international law breaker they would not keep the agreement which they had made. To this friends of the League answer that of course the treaty setting up the League, like any other treaty, may be broken but there is less danger that this particular treaty will be broken than in the case of many, if not most other treaties; that any single nation will fear to run the risk of violating its solemn obligation and bringing down upon itself the entire power of the League, and that if any single nation should so act as to call for the use of force by the League the obligation which each of the other members would be under of using their combined forces against it would in turn have behind it the sanction of the military power of all the great nations of the world. The advocates of the League admit that there is one difficulty in this line of argument—the League might be confronted with a conspiracy of several nations which had secretly banded themselves together to defy its authority. In other words the League might be rent by civil war just as the United States of America was rent by the Civil War of 1861-1865. Against this possibility there could be of course no absolute safety, but in any event the situation would be no worse than that which obtains at present, and if the League emerged victorious from such a civil war it would probably mean the end of organized warfare on earth.

In this connection the opponents of the proposed League say that even although only one great nation resisted the authority of the League, such a nation, standing on the defensive, could not be conquered, even by all the rest of the world combined and they point to the resistance offered by Napoleon and Frederick the Great to alliances comprising most of the great states of Europe. To this in turn it is answered that Napoleon was overthrown and that Frederick, aside from the fact that he was not standing alone but was allied with Great Britain, was only saved by an accident, and furthermore that present day economic development places an added and a powerful weapon in the hands of the League in the modern blockade and economic boycott.

In the discussion of the ability of the League to enforce its mandates there arises from time to

time the suggestion as to the necessity of some sort of an executive for the proposed League. Most of the formal plans deal with a court, a council of conciliation and an international legislative body in the shape of a renewal of the Hague Conferences at periodic intervals. Little is said about the executive, but when pushed the advocates of the League generally admit the necessity for some sort of an executive body and it is understood that the question of the proper constitution of this executive body is being given careful consideration and study by groups of those interested in the proposed League both in the United States and Great Britain.

Another fundamental objection urged by the opponents of the proposed League is that it would, if successful, amount to fossilizing and imposing upon the world for ages to come whatever arrangements might be agreed upon in the treaty of peace; that it would prevent all future readjustments and progress, and would, in the language of a distinguished United States Senator in his speech in the Senate criticising President Wilson's address to the Senate of last January, result in "eternal fixity." Most people will agree that if this objection be sound it is serious. Not even the most extreme pacifist or the most convinced conservative desires "eternal fixity."

> "Civilization does git forrid
> Sometimes upon a powder cart."

And in spite of the disadvantages of this method of locomotion it is better than none at all. The advocates of the League have vigorously denied that their project would have this result. They point out, in the first place, that the League, unlike the Holy Alliance of unhappy memory, does not contemplate interference in the internal affairs of its component members. The sacred and inherent right of revolution is to remain sacred and inherent so far as the League is concerned, as it is now planned, although if the League were once successfully in operation it would undoubtedly make in the long run for the elimination of civil as well as international war.

In the next place the advocates of the League point out that the majority of the plans now under serious consideration provide not only for an international court for the determination of justiciable questions but also for a council of conciliation to which could be submitted those political questions which are most apt to lead to war and for which in the present state of international law and international relations there is no judicial solution. It is the hope and expectation of the proponents of the League that the council of conciliation would deal wisely and constructively with the political problems which would in the course of time be presented to it and thus would provide a peaceful method of readjustment to meet the world's changing conditions. Moreover, some of the plans for world reorganization now under consideration, such as that of the American League to Enforce Peace, leave the enforcement both of the decision of the international court and of the council of conciliation to the goodwill of the nations in interest. The only thing which it is attempted to secure by the use of potential force as a sanction, according to this plan, is the submission of the question at issue to the court or the council before there is a resort to arms and under this arrangement there is certainly no danger of bringing about "eternal fixity," although there is, as it is claimed, good ground for hope that evolution may be gradually substituted for revolution and law and conciliation for force, in international affairs. In considering the practicability of the proposed plan and especially the probability of successful constructive work by the council of conciliation, it should be borne in mind, as pointed out by Mr. Brailsford, that much depends upon the character of the problems which are submitted to the proposed council of conciliation during the first years of its existence. If the present war is fought out and a reasonably just and satisfactory solution of the more pressing problems now before the world is secured, it

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might fairly be expected, particularly in view of the exhausted condition in which the world will be left as a result of the war, that a number of years will elapse before problems which seriously threaten the world's peace will come before the council and by that time a new generation will have grown up which it is hoped will be attached to the institutions of the League and conscious, by experience, of its blessings, so as to create a world atmosphere favorable to courageous and constructive action on the part of the council and an acceptance of its decision by the nations in interest.

Aside from the two fundamental objections which have been considered, *i.e.*, the objection to force as a sanction, and the allegation that the League would be a bar to progress, there are naturally a number of problems peculiar to each nation. In the United States, for instance, it has been objected that the League would be an "entangling alliance," and therefore a departure from the time-honored policy of Washington; that it would amount to a repudiation of the Monroe doctrine, and a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and finally that it would result in the United States being "unequally yoked" with monarchies. These objections being, internationally speaking at least, ephemeral in their nature and peculiar to the United States, need not detain us here. It is sufficient to say that the advocates of the League in the United States stoutly maintain that such an arrangement would be in no wise unconstitutional, while the other objections are met largely by pleas in confession and avoidance. On their part the friends of the League ask the question, what is the alternative for the United States under conditions as they have been revealed by the present war to the formation of the proposed League, and they have no difficulty in drawing such a picture of the burdens and disadvantages of the most obvious alternative, namely armed isolation for the United States, as effectively to carry the war into the enemy's country.

The proposed plan, if practicable, is of the greatest possible interest to those nations which, like the United States and China, have, taking their history as a whole, consciously sought the victories of peace rather than those of war. It is in accordance with the genius of their institutions and the desires of their peoples.

The writer, after a few weeks' sojourn in China, could hardly be accused of laying claim to being a Chinese scholar, but he has been told by a friend in whose knowledge he confides that the Chinese Character for *military* means in its derivation "he who makes to cease the clashing of spears." The purpose and idea of the proposed League is to make this the true meaning of the word everywhere.—*From the "Chinese Social and Political Science Review."*

How American Home Life Appeals to the Chinese Woman Abroad

TO the Chinese woman student in America no phase of American life or customs is of keener interest or of greater importance to the new growth of China as familiarity with the best in American home life. In an article entitled "American Home Life," by the Misses G. L. Lewis and S. A. Chiu, contributed to the *Chinese Students' Monthly*, New York, which is published by the Chinese Students' Alliance in the United States, it is very interesting to note how the life in the American home appeals to the Chinese student abroad. "In the evolution of the American home the circumstances and conditions of the social, political and economic life has progressed and the nature of the home has been more or less changed. The structure of the home has undergone a change from the time of the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. They have changed from tents, log cabins, and brick houses to concrete apartments, the internal nature keeping pace with the demands of changing society. And furthermore the ideals have also changed. A more general conception of an ideal home is a beautiful comfortable house meeting all physical needs; a happy family profoundly enjoying each other's society. With the exception of the clause, 'a happy family enjoying each other's society' there

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have been many such homes in China. But it is necessary to look deeper to find the main factor of the American home that is lacking in Chinese homes. It is the element of growth. By this is meant mental, moral and spiritual development. American women have had the opportunities of attending schools, and have enjoyed freedom in thought and action. It is in freedom that we find the germ of all growth. The ordinary American wife has sufficient education to keep step with the march of events. She is a companion to her husband, a natural teacher of her children, and a source of encouragement and ambition to those entering womanhood and manhood because she has been trained to think upon the progress of events. Growth is change, and a home which has not in it the elements of growth does not respond to the demands of citizenship, national life and world good, and falls far below the standard of an ideal home.

"During our stay in America we had the advantage of becoming acquainted with different types of American homes by actual experiences in them. It was interesting to us to note the various kinds of homes and we have listed them as the religious home, where one finds the worship of a true God, and observance of true religion that comes naturally, which we find goes to make the chief essential of an ideal home. Then there is the life one finds in the rich American home. While during our college life we had the fortune to be welcomed the first Christmas spent in America in a cosy, modern home where five Chinese girls had been invited. As we were ushered into the hall on that first evening, we experienced the first thrills of seeing a real Christmas tree, purposely put up for the children, the beds soft and comfortable with blankets, and each room furnished with a writing table, stationery, bath towels beautifully embroidered, and everything so plain and clean. One of our girls gifted with a good memory, began to compose a good Christmas hymn in the Shanghai dialect, which we sang at the breakfast table. Our first experience in this home passed away only too quickly. Life in a country home spent during the summer vacation acquaints us with the idea of what our homes could be in the country in China, and another delightful American home in which I have spent many a happy moment is that of a family that have a simple American home, where the husband works hard in his office every day, where the home is situated far from the noisy life in the city and the life is jolly at play time and serious at working time. To us who have experienced three distinct types of homes in America, one where the life is luxurious, comfortable and systematic, full of pleasant and exciting things, the second, a country home where play intermingles with work, where the absence of modern facilities does not impair the physical comfort, and the home of plain American citizens, simple but comfortable, where there is no formalism or snobbishness, where life is always smiling.

"So far, Chinese family life is not such as to promote domestic comfort, improve the social side of men, encourage self expression as improvement, or to instil high ideals of courage and loyalty towards the Fatherland. The conservatism in the Chinese home has helped to paralyze the nation. Still, we Chinese women who are familiar with American home life must not abandon all old ideals of China and blindly assume the customs and ideals of America. We must not aim at complete destruction, but the pruning of a very precious tree of its clinging mass of dead customs and injurious superstitions, and the grafting of living, up-to-date methods, sensible improvements and high ideals. If the stay of the Chinese women students in America is to be of any benefit to China, then we must look squarely at all facts and learn to cull the best and adapt them to the needs of China."

M. C. P.

Red Cross Notes

$2,000 was netted from the series of baseball games played in Shanghai by the Shanghai American team, the 9th Cavalry team of Manila, P. I., and the Meiji University team, Tokio, Japan. The Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross and the British Women's Work Association will each receive $1,000.

During the recent visit of Prince Arthur to Japan, he attended a luncheon at Osaka given in his honor by Baron Heitaro Fujita, a well-known millionaire of that place. After the luncheon the Baron handed Prince Arthur a check for Yen 100,000 for the British Red Cross, saying that he did so "as a mark of his affection for England." The equivalent of the sum, which was £11,120, was forwarded to London by telegraph through the British Ambassador.

The total contributions to the American Red Cross at Manila, P. I., amounts to nearly Pesos 600,000. Nine provinces of the Philippines had not sent in their subscriptions up to date.

Splendid relief work throughout southern Italy is being done by the American Red Cross. Miss Winifred Putnam, a New York girl, is acting manager of a convalescent home for children, a health center looking after 175 families, a dispensary where 175 persons are on the list for treatment, a diet kitchen and a soup kitchen feeding 700 daily, two workrooms employing 200 women, and a seaside home for the sickly children.

Mrs. Belmont Tiffany of New York, who has been engaged in organizing rest stations for American troops at railway stations in France, has written to the Red Cross officials at Washington that France is praising the great hospitals, with the best surgeons, doctors and nurses working under the best possible conditions for the boys at the front.

Notes from Peking

R. C. Andrews, a naturalist of international fame, representative of the New York Museum of Natural History, has returned to Peking after an absence of one year. He is again in charge of the Zoological Expedition to interior China.

***

Mrs. Hamilton Wright, widow of the late Dr. Hamilton Wright, delegate of America to the first Opium Conference at Shanghai in 1909 and also American Delegate to the Opium Conference at the Hague, has been visiting Peking, and is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Tenney of the American Legation.

***

Mr. Brandao, Brazilian Minister to China, has been transferred to Stockholm, and J. B. Rodrigues, Brazilian Minister in Sweden, has been appointed Minister to China.

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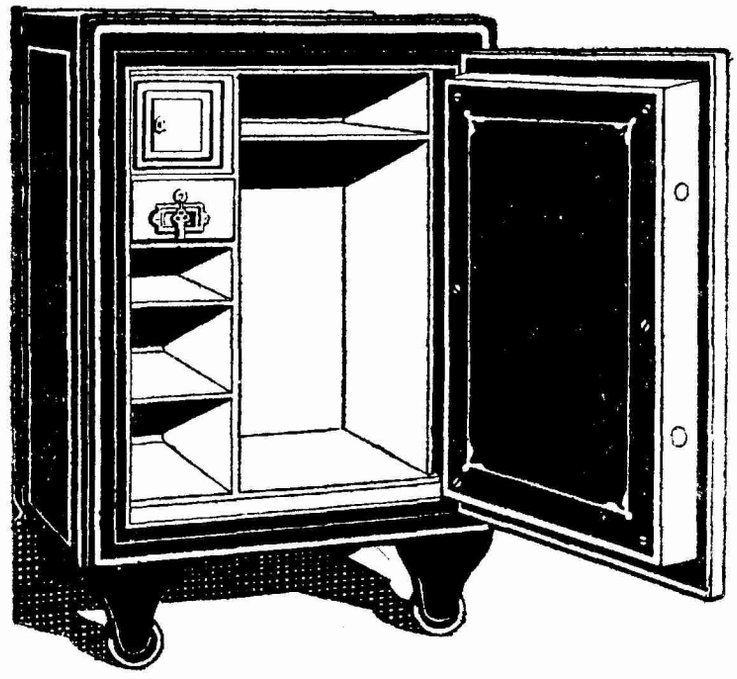

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Mr. de Martel, First Secretary of the French Legation, together with B. Alston, First Secretary of the British Legation, went to Harbin and Vladivostock last Wednesday to investigate the situation in Siberia. They will be away from Peking for a fortnight or more.

* * *

Captain Pelliot, assistant military attache of the French Legation, arrived at Peking from Siberia on Monday last and returned to Siberia two days later.

* * *

Jules Destree, Belgian Minister to Russia, who gave a lecture in the French Legation on Monday, is leaving the Capital to-day for Tsingtao. He will return to Peking in a month. After his return, he will give a series of lectures in Peking University.

* * *

The Government of Indo-China has contributed $30,000 towards the improvement of the French Hospital in the Legation Quarters, Peking.

* * *

A service in memory of the late Mr. Piry, former Director-General of the Postal Service of the Chinese Government, will be held on August 9. On that day all the Chinese Government offices will fly the national flag at half-mast.

* * *

Efforts are being made by the Japanese Government to force the Chinese Government to carry out the stipulations in the Chinese-Japanese Military Compact made two months ago. The main stipulations provide for the training and directing of the Chinese troops by the Japanese officers, the exchange of military maps, the joint control of the Chinese police forces in various military areas by the Chinese and Japanese, the Japanese supervision of the Chinese arsenals, the standardization of the Chinese arms by the Japanese military officers, the Japanese working of mines in China which will produce materials for the manufacture of war articles, the direction of the Chinese warships by the Japanese officers and the transference of their control also to them, the Japanese control of all Chinese means of communications, such as wireless stations, and the opening of the Chinese naval harbors to the Japanese warships. The Chinese Government contends that the new development—the Allied intervention in Siberia—has made the agreement invalid and that it cannot be bound by it.

* * *

A number of Japanese capitalists have arrived in Peking to commence negotiations for oil concessions. It is learned that eight Japanese geologists, who went to Shensi, Kansu, Sinkiang and other provinces in that neighborhood for the study of petroleum conditions some time ago, have returned and rendered a favorable report. The present Government is inclined to deal with them as it is in bad need of money.

* * *

Eighty-four Austrian prisoners were conveyed to Peking from Tientsin on Friday under an escort of 50 policemen. These prisoners were at once sent to the Internment Camp at Hsiyuan, near the Summer Palace, for internment.

* * *

Charles Alfred Cooke, a well-known journalist in Peking, died on Wednesday morning at Shanhaikuan. On that morning, after a heavy breakfast, he walked to the beach from the place where he was staying with his friends—a distance of nearly one hour—and went in for a swim. He was in the water for only five minutes when he fainted. Friends hastened to his assistance, but it was already too late to resuscitate him. He died of heart failure. Mr. Cooke was formerly connected with the Peking Bureau of the Associated Press, the *Peking Gazette*, the *Peking Leader* and the *Peking Post*. Many of his friends regret his early death as he was only 36 years of age.

* * *

Walter Whiffen, Peking correspondent of the Associated Press, went to Harbin last week. A. Ramsay has been appointed to act for him during his absence.

* * *

A movement is afoot to popularise the French language in China and induce the schools to introduce it into their curriculum more extensively. Tsai Yuan-pei, Chancellor of the Peking Government, is behind the movement. The Societe Chinoise D'education Rationnelle Francaise and the Societe Franco-Chinoise D'education have distributed broadcast pamphlets advocating a more systematic study of the French language by Chinese scholars and students all over the country.

* * *

The engagement is announced of George William Frodsham and Constance Violet, widow of the late Captain G. A. Robertson of the British Legation.

* * *

General Tien Chung-yu, Lieutenant-General of Charhar, has submitted a memorandum to the Government stating that he had already marked out 480 acres of land near Tu-er-chiao in Ho-tung for the establishment of a foreign trade mart. The cost of the ground, as well as that of buildings to be erected, is estimated at $600,000, which will have to be provided by the Ministry of Finance. The Government has approved the proposal.

* * *

On Friday and Saturday there was a heavy rain fall in Peking and Tientsin. The rainy season has set in, and it is feared that floods may be the result of the continuous downpour in country districts in the vicinity of Peking and Tientsin.

* * *

The aggression of the Tibetan aborigines who have crossed the frontiers is serious. A report has been received by the Government from the Resident Commissioner in Tibet stating that the Tibetan aboriginal chief has established his headquarters at Chamdo, being helped by the Japanese.

* * *

The U. S. Legation Band is giving a series of band concerts at Peitaiho, a popular summer resort in North China, beginning from August 1 to August 7, through the kindness of the Officers of the 15th U. S. Infantry stationed at Tientsin and the exertions of the the Rocky Point Association.

* * *

Edward Hulme Rigby, B.Sc, M.I.C.E., Chief Assistant Engineer of the Chinese Government Railways, Peking-Mukden Line, died at the Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Nursing Home in Tientsin on Wednesday last. Mr. Rigby has been in the Nursing Home suffering from typhoid fever for several weeks,

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but appeared to be making favorable progress towards recovery, and expected to leave for Weihaiwei for his convalescence early next week. He died quite suddenly on Wednesday morning.

* * *

The Government will shortly enforce the new rule that all foreigners in China, except the Japanese, will be required to provide themselves with passports wherever they go. This is to prevent enemy aliens from evading proper official surveillance. The exception in favor of the Japanese, according to a Peking paper, is due to the fact that their physical features are easily distinguishable, whereas it is not so easy to distinguish between enemy subjects and non-enemy subjects.

* * *

Hsiung Hsi-ling, Director-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy, and President of the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli, was appointed Director-General of the Grand Canal Improvement last week.

* * *

Last Wednesday was the birthday of the second wife of General Chang Hsun, the once War Lord of China, who is now a refugee in the Dutch Legation in Peking, which was adequately celebrated in the British Concession in Tientsin. Many officials participated in the celebration of the birthday.

Peking, August 3, 1918.

Who's Who in China

General Chang Tso-ling, Military and Civil Governor of Fengtien.

General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien, is now visiting Tientsin, having arrived there last week. His presence is responsible for another Tientsin conference, now in session, to discuss the questions of the President, the Vice-President and the fight against the Southern independents. Rumors are being circulated of his intention to restore the baby emperor to the Throne if he fails to settle these questions.

Small in stature but strongly built, with a pair of hawk-eyes and wearing his hair closely cropped, General Chang is not quite fifty years of age. He was born a Hunghutsu or a red-moustache Robin Hood, and as such received no education. When he grew up, his bravery and initiative distinguished him and singled him out to be a powerful leader. During the Russo-Japanese War General Chang fought on the side of Japan and rendered no small service to the Mikado. After the war, he and his followers surrendered to the Chinese Government at the request of Japan, which then needed their services no longer. By some arrangement, these Hunghutsu were taken into the service of the Government. On account of their bravery and ability to fight and shoot accurately, they enjoyed special favors and received quick promotion. Naturally General Chang, as their leader, gained power and influence in proportion.

Upon the establishment of the Republic in 1911, General Chang Tso-ling was appointed Military Governor of Fengtien, which position he is still holding to-day. At first he commanded the 27th Division, and now he has more than 40,000 soldiers under his control. When he was first appointed Military Governor of Fengtien, he made his men take the following oath:

"I hereby promise to protect the Tuchun (Military Governor), to maintain peace and order, to do my duty, to refuse to obey orders from others and to put an end to the lives of traitors. If I should break my oath, let the bullet pierce my heart, and if I did not really mean what I had said in this oath, may my mother become a harlot. If I should prove false to the Tuchun my children shall become thieves."

General Chang served the late President Yuan Shih-kai faithfully, but when Yuan's monarchical movement in 1916 was about to collapse, he compelled General Tuan Chi-kuei, the present Minister of War, who was then Civil Governor of that province, supporter of the movement, to leave Fengtien. Asked why he refused to support Yuan Shih-kai, whom he had urged to ascend the Throne, General Chang replied: "I was only making a figure of speech when I asked Yuan to ascend the Throne."

After the restoration of the Republic in 1916, General Chang's influence has become even greater than before. When the Government, for instance, was about to institute an investigation of many charges preferred against him by his dissatisfied followers, he mounted machine guns and fortified his office to show signs of defiance. The Government had finally to recall the investigation officials.

General Chang Tso-ling assisted the present Prime Minister, General Tuan Chi-jui, in restoring the Republic for the second time last year, when it was overthrown by General Chang Hsun, who is now a prisoner in the Dutch Legation. He used his troops to make the President retire General Wang Shih-cheng last March and appoint General Tuan the Prime Minister for the second time. His troops are now scattered all over the country from Peking to Hunan. Some of them are fighting on the Hunan front. An unqualified supporter of General Tuan Chi-jui, General Chang himself is aspiring to be the Vice-President of the Republic, although he may be made Inspecting Commissioner of the Three Eastern Provinces.

Chao Erh-hsun, President of the Ching History Bureau, is one of the few Chinese statesmen whom General Chang Tso-ling respects. When Chao Erh-hsun was Tartar General at Mukden, General Chang surrendered to the Government. A few years later when Mr. Chao was appointed Viceroy of Manchuria, General Chang again served him.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

July 31. North of the Ourcq the French in liaison with British units drive the enemy from their positions between Plessier-Huleu and the river; they carry the height north of Grand-Rozoy, advance beyond the village of Beugneux, and reach Cramoiselle and Cramaille, realizing there an advance of 3 kilometers. ——After a strong bombardment the Germans attack the French positions east of Oulchy-le-Chateau; the French repulse them and maintain their lines intact.

August 2. The attack carried out during the last two days by French and Allied troops north of the Marne obtains complete success; hard pressed on the whole line the Germans are forced to abandon the position of resistance which they had organized between Fere-en-Tardenois and Ville-en-Tardenois and to expedite their retreat.—The French advance 2 to 3 miles on a front of 25 miles between the river Ardre and the hamlet of Taux, north of Hartennes.

August 3. The Allies are rapidly approaching the Vesle and their cavalry has already reached that river between Champigny and Jonchery; Fismes is in flames and also villages northward of the Vesle between Muizon and St. Thierry; the Germans are driven in confusion beyond the line of the Vesle; the Allies occupy the southern bank of the Aisne between Pomiers and Venizel; Soissons is back in the hands of the Allies and the Germans are in full retreat over the whole long battlefront with the French, British and American forces in hot pursuit; the Germans have now lost all they gained in their offensive in May, June and July.—The Germans are retiring on a front of 3 to 4 miles to the east bank of the Ancre, in the neighborhood of Albert and Aveluy Wood.

August 4. The French cross the Aisne opposite Soissons and capture St. Vaast, which commands the whole sharp bend of the river east of Soissons, the natural point through which the Germans would have to retreat.——On the Austro-Italian front the Italians capture the peak of Dorso Alto.

August 6. The French reach the east bank of the Avre between Braches and Morisel, north of Montdidier; the Germans are heavily bombarding Fismes, which is occupied by the American troops.

CHINA

August 2. The Peking Government contemplates despatching Yuan Shi-kai's model army, which was intended for service in France, to North Manchuria to meet the situation caused by the incursion of German-Bolsheviks.

August 3. Lin Chien-chang, Commander of the *Haiyung*, is appointed to the command of the Chinese military and naval forces at Vladivostock with the temporary rank of Vice-Admiral.

August 5. A legal quorum for the House of Representatives at Canton and also for the National Assembly is already secured and business of the regular session is announced to commence August 6.

August 8. The Chinese Government notifies Rome that it is unable to accept Monsignor Petrelli of Manila as Papal Nuncio, as he may not he welcome to Peking; Mgr. Petrelli was an old friend of Admiral Hintze.

SIBERIA

August 1. News reaches Peking that General Simeonoff's detachment has been compelled to withdraw several miles east of the Manchurian frontier and that he is closely followed by Bolsheviks and armed German and Austrian prisoners.

August 3. The British contingent lands at Vladivostock amid manifestations of considerable public interest.——General Horvath places the Chinese Eastern Railway at the disposal of General Diederichs, with the approval of the Chinese.——General Diederichs arrives in Harbin in connection with the transport of the Czecho-Slovaks to Manchuli station.

August 5. General Simeonoff is forced to retire into Chinese territory and 400 Bolsheviks invade Manchuli station armed with revolvers; the Chinese troops are trying to persuade them to withdraw to their own territory.——A telegram from Petrograd claims that the Soviet troops were victorious at Jaroslav after a severe battle in which 5,000 counter-revolutionaries soldiers were drowned in fleeing across the Volga.

August 6. A telegram from Moscow states that the Council of the People's Commissaries has voted three hundred million roubles for use in operations against the Czecho-Slovaks.

August 8. The recent Municipal elections at Vladivostock will be quashed, owing to irregularity in the voting.

JAPAN

August 5. It is officially announced at Tokio that several Japanese ships have been despatched to guard the southern portion of the Russian Maritime Province.

August 7. The Japanese Government agrees to the transportation of Chinese troops to Vladivostock over the South Manchurian Railway.

GENERAL

August 1. The U. S. Post Office Department takes over control of the telegraph and telephone lines throughout the United States, and their operation will be placed under a general supervision appointed by the Postmaster General.——The U. S. Treasury Department announces that the war expenses of the United States for July total approximately G. $1,482 millions as compared with G. $1,512 millions in June.

August 2. Mr. Francis, the American Ambassador, announces his arrival at Murmansk with the British, French and Italian diplomats.——On the initiative of King Alfonso, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs approaches Russia with a view to the removal to Spain of the widow and children of the ex-Tsar.

August 3. U. S. Secretary of War Baker announces that he will recommend to Congress an extension of the military selective service ages to a minimum of 19 years and maximum of 45 years.

August 4. The U. S. Shipping Board announces the launching at a Pacific coast shipyard of the cargo steamer *Invincible* (12,000 deadweight tons) 24 days after the keel was laid; this breaks all records in the launchings of vessels.

August 5. The British Admiralty reports that the homeward bound ambulance transport *Warilda* (7,713 tons) was torpedoed and sunk on August 3; 123 men are missing, including 7 of the crew.

August 6. A German submarine sinks an American tank steamer 100 miles off the coast of Virginia.

August 7. Count Kirchbach, the successor to Field-Marshal von Eichorn, who was assassinated at Moscow last week, arrives at Kieff.

Men and Events

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. George A. Fitch at Peitaiho on August 3. Mr. Fitch is general secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Shanghai.

G. J. Petrocelli, Shanghai agent for the China Mail Steamship Company, has accepted a position with an American exporting and importing firm with offices at New York. Mr. Petrocelli will depart for the United States August 14, on the s. s. *Nanking*.

A bulletin issued on June 1 by the China Club, Seattle, stated that it had been reported that Major General Leonard Wood may be appointed head of the Allied Military Expedition to Russia by Siberia. According to the bulletin, Major General Leonard Wood's appointment would mean the uniting of Japanese-Chinese forces with American troops.

Very impressive anniversary services were conducted in Shanghai in the Holy Trinity Cathedral and the Union Church on Sunday, August 4, in connection with the opening of the fifth year of the war. The services at both churches were largely attended by most of the Shanghai officials and well-known residents.

According to cable instructions received from the head offices at New York, the Shanghai offices of Knapp & Baxter, Shanghai American exporters and importers, will be closed. W. Sommer, local manager of the firm, announces that the offices will be continued in Japan, but in Shanghai the firm will be represented merely by an agent.

The Union Jack Club, a new Shanghai home for the men of the British navy, was officially opened on Monday afternoon, August 5, at its new home at F. 128-129 Bubbling Well Road, in the presence of officers and men of the British gunboats in port, stewards of the Race Club, and representatives of the Navy league, Consular Body and British Women's Work Association.

Earl B. Rose, Acting District Attorney for the United States Court for China, Shanghai, has issued telegraphic instructions to the American authorities at Honolulu asking for the arrest of W. K. Grove, formerly connected with the Tientsin branch of Andersen Meyer & Company, who is alleged to have misappropriated funds of the Tientsin office. Mr. Grove is supposed to have sailed for America on the Dutch steamer *Vondel* on July 4.

An Imperial Japanese Red Cross Mission, composed of the following, Prince Tokugawa, Dr. A. O. Ninagawa, Dr. Sawamura, Y. Niato, S. Kageyama, H. Y. Yoshida, H. Furusawa, Fujimori and Count Katfu, reached San Francisco on June 30. After visiting in the United States and studying Red Cross conditions, the Mission plans to depart for Europe where it will study Red Cross conditions in all of the Allied countries of Europe.

The new steamer *Solvaer*, which is the third of five cargo steamers being built by the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Company, Ltd., Shanghai, for Norwegian owners, duly underwent her official trials on Saturday, August 3, outside of Woosung. The *Solvaer* was loaded with 500 tons of water ballast over the contract conditions and left dock at 9 a.m. with a number of guests on board, including T. Kundtzen, Consul-General for Norway, Mr. Sems, Captain Mueller, Captain Norvals, Mr. Utne, W. S. Burns, manager of the Dock Company, and others. One of the features of the *Solvaer*, and embodied in all the ships built by the Dock Company, is the complete construction in the company's own workshops from the raw materials of all the machinery.

Murphy & Dana, the New York firm of architects, have established an office in Shanghai under the management of Mr. Forsythe, who has just arrived in Shanghai from New York. H. K. Murphy, who has charge of the construction of several important building enterprises for missionary interests in various parts of China, is now in Shanghai in connection with the establishment of permanent offices here. Their temporary office will be in the Union Building, 4 The Bund.

"Chang Chien," a Chinese who would reform a nation by precept and practice in a model city, is an article recently contributed to the July issue of the *Asia Magazine* by Frederick R. Sites, formerly connected with the United States Steel Products Company, Shanghai, and now Treasurer of the Federal Ship Building Company, Inc., a subsidiary organization of the U. S. Steel Corporation, with his head office at Kearney, New Jersey. The article deals with H. E. Chang Chien, a disinterested philanthropist, who is responsible for a community that has taken great strides in developing education, social institutions, public works, manufacturing enterprises and agriculture, ranging from kindergarten to college and from good roads to land reclamation.

Here is definite proof direct from the Western front that the American Missouri mule is pro-Ally. On June 24 American aviators noticed a long train of wagons pulled by mules coming up behind the German lines. The aviator signalled a British battery, which dropped a few well placed shells in the neighborhood of the wagon train. As the report goes, the team of mules at the front of the train became excited, kicked their driver from his seat and started running. They did not stop until they had gone completely through the German lines and also through the British outposts. After the British soldiers had captured the mules and quieted them they examined the contents of the wagon and found that it contained a whole wagon full of mail intended for a German battalion.

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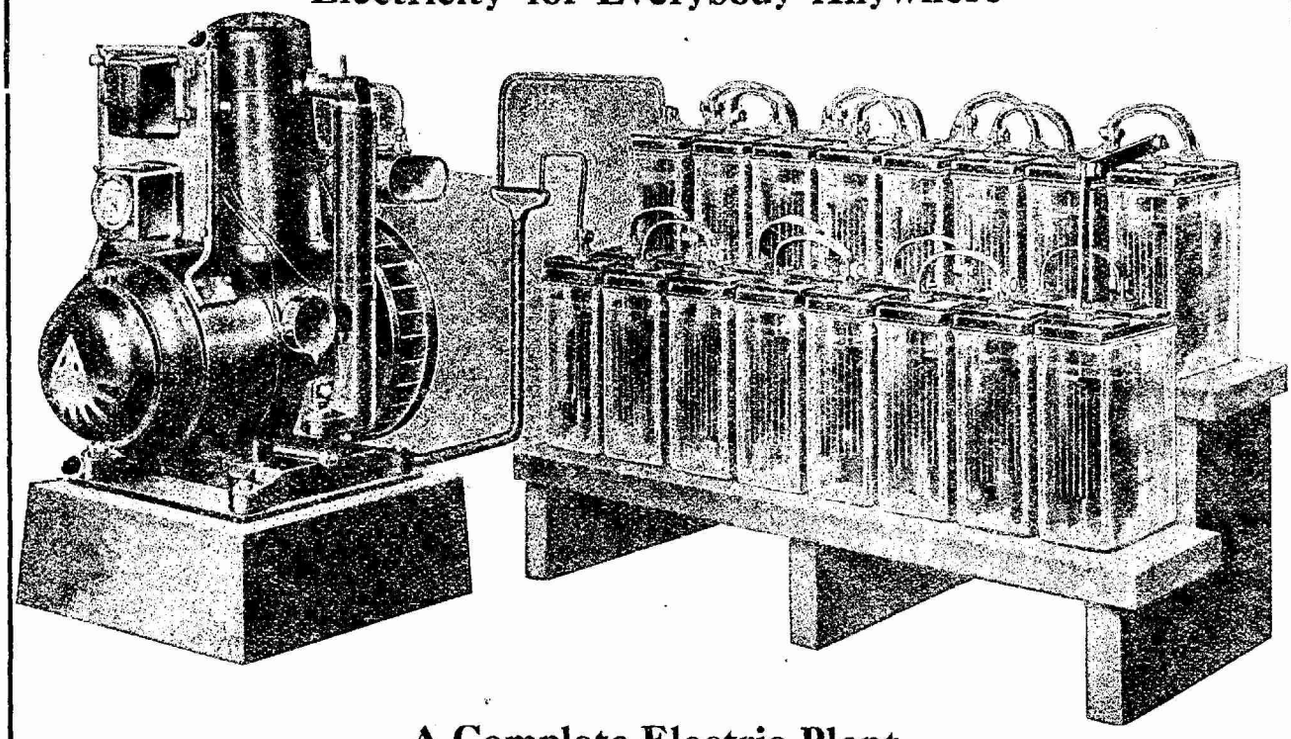

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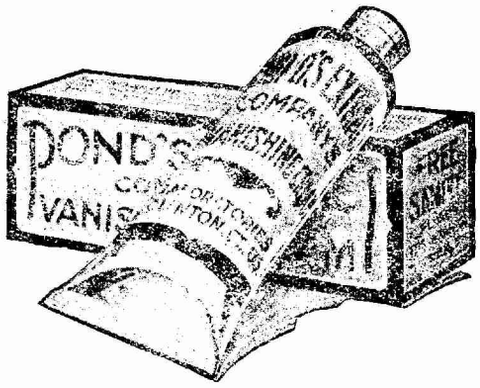

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SHANGHAI, 37 CANTON ROAD

05-440

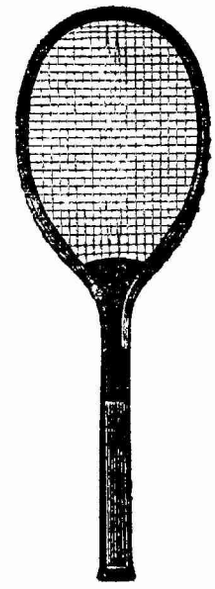
J. L. Carneiro, R. P. Carneiro and Leopold Lemos, Portugese, charged with a million dollar share fraud, and E. Baptista, charged with embezzlement, were deported from Shanghai on Sunday, August 4, for Macao, where they will be tried by the Portuguese authorities there.

The large annex and subway of the New World, a Chinese amusement house of Shanghai, which recently was completed, was opened for inspection on August 7. The annex has been constructed across the street from the New World and is connected by a tunnel 20 feet below the surface of the street. This is the first subway to be built in Shanghai. The contractor of the building is Chu Sun-tai, of Weihaiwei Road, and the cost of the building alone is estimated at Tls. 140,000 and the subway, without including the expense for installation and other minor details, will cost Tls. 25,000.

Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, editor of the *Peking Leader*, a Chinese newspaper published in the English language at Peking, is visiting in Shanghai. In addition to his duties as editor of the *Peking Leader* he is lecturer on International Law at Tsing Hua College at Peking. He is also an author of note, two of his recent books being, "China's New Constitution and International Problems," and "The Legal Obligations Arising Out of Treaty Relations Between China and Other States." Dr. Tyau is a graduate of the University of London and is a honorary member of the Grotius Society of London. His address is Shanghai, No. PC72 Range Road.

John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, one of the largest financial institutions in America, in a recent interview published in the *Financier*, New York, stated the following qualifications for a successful bank officer: "To me a smile or hand-shake or pleasant recognition on the part of men you first meet in a bank is the institution's biggest asset. I have studied it closely and know its value. My constant preachment to the officers and men from office boys up, has been to cultivate the public; cultivate not only to secure business for our bank, but to help in the great campaign of creating more friendly relations between the public and corporations. As every business man knows, corporations, and particularly banks, are handicapped by the old time prejudice against concerns that handle big money or deal in big business. It is to dissipate this prejudice as much as we can that banks above all should continuously strive."

The offices of the Wells Fargo Express Company in Shanghai were officially closed on Monday, August 5. The four principal companies that will be consolidated throughout the world are: Adams Express, Wells Fargo Express Company, American and Southern. They will be formed into one concern and will be called the Federal Express Company, which will have a working capital of G.$30,000,000. Business in the Far East will be handled by the American Express Company, which for the present will be operated under that name. R. A. Foulkes, Far Eastern manager for the company, will have control. Owen Williams, who has been agent for the Wells Fargo Company in Shanghai for the past two years, and has been with the company for thirty-six years, has orders to report at the head offices of the Federal Company at New York, and will sail on the s. s. *Nanking* August 15. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Williams and Miss Williams.



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John H. Rosseter of San Francisco, vice-president and general manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has been appointed a member of the American Federal Shipping Board, which has charge of America's vast ship-building program. Last year Mr. Rosseter made an extensive trip in the Far East and spent several months in China, Japan and the Philippine Islands. Upon information gained during this trip Mr. Rosseter based his plans for the expansion of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The *San Francisco Chronicle* of July 3, commenting upon Mr. Rosseter's work, said: "In this city Mr. Rosseter has gradually become known as a man of very unusual executive capacity, who has a wide and very exact knowledge of all the factors which enter into the shipping industry, combined with an extremely happy way of getting on with people. It appears that the Shipping Board has found in Mr. Rosseter the peculiar combination which it specially needs, and so has commandeered him—doubtless at a very large pecuniary sacrifice to Mr. Rosseter. The choice is, of course, a very high compliment to Mr. Rosseter, but it is the shipping interests of the nation that are really to be congratulated."

The Chinese Government Railways

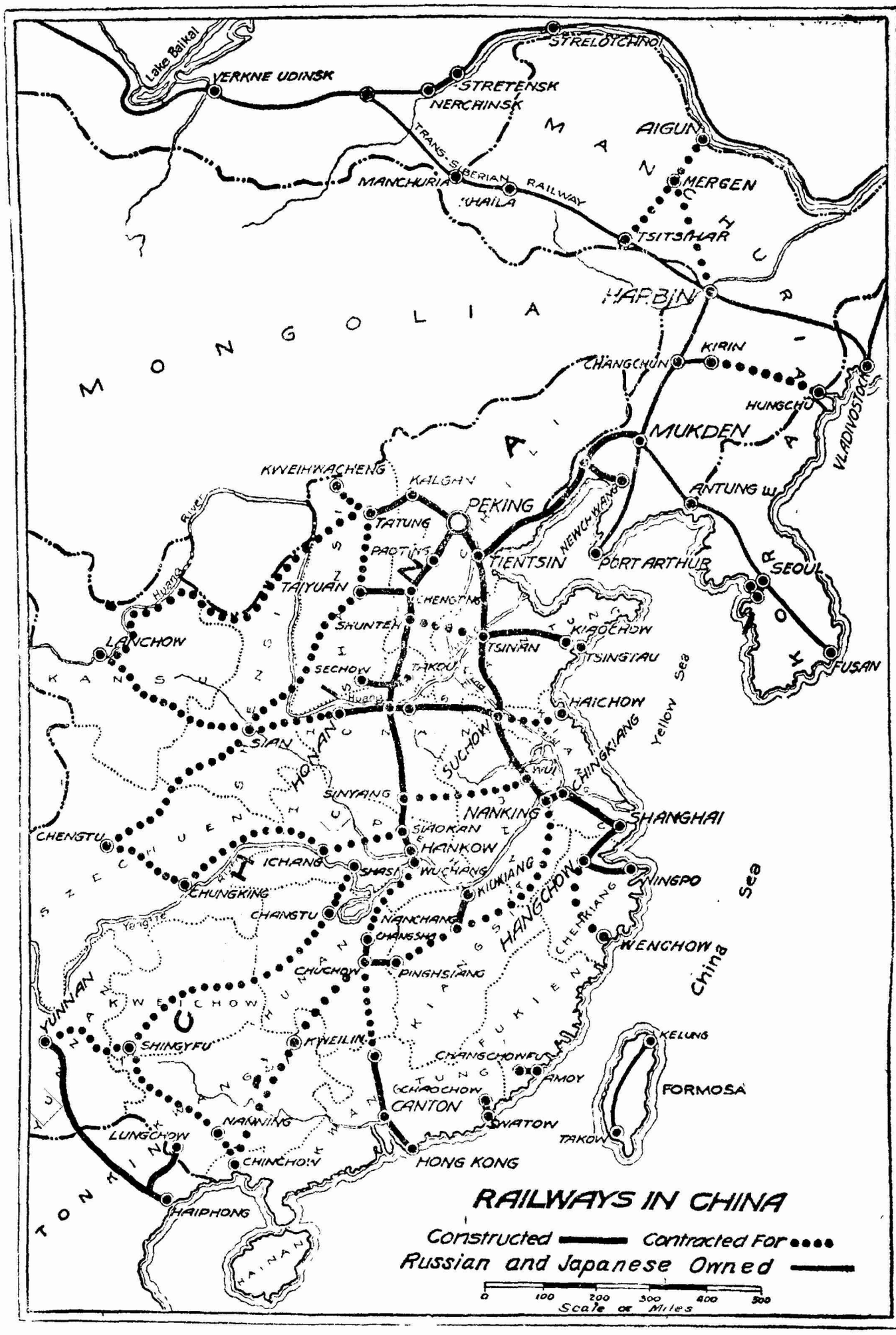
THE Ministry of Communications has recently issued its second preliminary report on the Chinese Government Railways, this covering the latter half of the year of 1915. The first report of a similar nature was published some time ago and covered the first half of the year. This report appears somewhat late but the reason for the delay is easily apparent to the reader when he reflects on what an enormous amount of work had to be done—and under great difficulties. The report is signed by Kung-chao Yih and Ching-chun Wang, Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the Standing Committee on the Unification of Railway Accounts and Statistics, and Keng-lin Kuan, Director of the Department of Railways.

The book value of the total investment of Government Railways in China on December 31, 1915, was Mex. $409,523,-351.99, of which amount $6,500,000 was added during the year. The two most important extensions were the junction line at Shanghai upon which over $550,000 was spent during the year, and the "around Peking" branch of the Peking-Kalgan line upon which over $420,000 was spent. Nearly $2,500,000 was spent for new rolling stock. Of this the Peking-Mukden line spent nearly $850,000; $165,000, towards eight locomotives, $180,000 for fourty-four coaches and $504,000 for nearly two hundred goods wagons. The Peking-Hankow spent in round numbers $720,000 for rolling-stock, $194,000 for three locomotives, and $524,000 for one hundred and thirty all steel goods wagons of 40 tons capacity. The Shanghai-Nanking bought six locomotives, eleven coaches and twenty-three goods wagons for a total of $521,000. The principal additions and betterments to permanent way were on the Ching Wang Tao division line of the Peking-Mukden and on the Pukow terminals, but the greater part of the expenditure along this line consisted of a multitude of relatively small jobs.

Discussing the subject of locomotives, the report mentions that the high average tractive capacity of goods locomotives on the Peking-Kalgan lines is due to the presence of several of the Mallet type required by the heavy grades of that line. Mention is also made of the fact that dissatisfaction is felt with the distribution of locomotives between passenger and goods types; for example the Peking-Mukden line has a passenger train kilometrage three-fourths as great as that of Hankow, but it classes only 20 of its locomotives as of the Passenger type, against 47 on the latter line, while on the other hand, its goods train kilometrage is only three per cent greater than that of the Peking-Hankow, but it exports nearly double the number of goods locomotives. The explanation seems to be that many of the locomotives used are of a compromise type and that whereas on one line such a locomotive will be termed Passenger and on another it will be termed Goods.

Table VII of the report gives the Investment Assets or book value of the Railways. The total cost of Chinese Government Railways listed on December 31, as compiled from the reports of the lines, was Mex. $409,523,351.99. From this it appears that the railroads of the country show an average cost of $75,226.37 per kilometer, or $121,064.81 per mile of line.

Table VIII presents by lines the investment assets distributed to constituent elements as an engineer might group them. The total investment assets December 31, 1915, are given as $409,523,351.99. About twelve per cent of this sum is cost of financing, and eleven per cent is general expenditures leaving only about $316,000,000 representing actual labor and material cost of physical property. Of this physical property three heads out of the seventeen account for two thirds of the cost. These heads are Track, Bridge work, and Rolling Stock. While there is considerable labor included under both Track and Bridge work, these three heads decidedly represent material, and imported material at that. Possessing as China does mineral resources in practically unlimited amount, and in similar proportions the labor supply so necessary for developing them, this table adds only another piece of evidence on the industrial program which is desirable in order to reduce the cost of railways yet to be built. It suggests also a consideration which may govern the directions which future contruction should take, for undoubtedly the industrial program will require the use of rail lines. Incidental, but by no means unimportant to the present railway system, is the fact that such a program will add to the traffic and therefore to the present lines.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Scale of Miles

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Chinese Government Railways

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Govenment in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,527,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $457,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

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The July issue of the *Alma Mater*, the monthly publication of the American University Club of China, is a Chinese Students' number edited by Dr. Fong Sec, of the English Editorial Department of the Commercial Press, Shanghai. The *Alma Mater* was published in honor of the Chinese students going to America to enter the various universities and colleges in the fall. The issue contains a list of the outgoing students and the colleges they are planning to attend, and, in addition, it contains special articles by Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, Hua-chuen Mei, vice-president of the Shanghai Y. M. C. A., Jabin Hsu, of the *China Press*, Shanghai, Mrs. D. W. Lyon, Chairman of the National Committee of the Y. W. C. A., H. W. Kwong, K. S. Lee and Miss Mayling Soong.

Origin of Chinese Porcelain

About the year 206 B. C., in the beginning of the dynasty of Han, some Chinese workers of earthenware set their pots in an oven to bake and forgot them. When they remembered them and opened the oven doors they found that the pots were vitrified in shining spots. In this way the process of enameling porcelain was discovered. When freed of its dross the substance grew lighter, became clear and acquired a grain as fine and smooth as velvet, and a thin, hard, translucent body that rang like a bell. The art of monochromatic glazing was discovered in the time of the dynasty of Sung (960-1280 B. C.). Occasionally the action of the fire separated the pigments and produced excessive richness of color. The Mongol invasion checked the progress of ceramic art. In 1368 Tai-Tsu, son of a day laborer, dethroned the Emperor and founded the dynasty of Ming, whose reign persisted until 1644. Tai-Tsu lost no time in restoring the imperial manufactories. He gave the national manufactory the monopoly of the work in porcelain, excepting nothing but the white pottery manufactured by the artisans of Tehuan. Under the new impetus, all the ancient methods were revived and perfected. The system of three color and five color decoration after a preliminary firing dates from the renaissance of art under the Ming dynasty.

150 Chinese Students Leave for America

More than 700 persons, including Chinese and foreign men and women, attended the reception given at the home of Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, 405 Avenue Joffre, on Wednesday afternoon, August 7, from 4 to 7 o'clock, in honor of the 150 Chinese students going to America to enter the universities and colleges in the fall. The program consisted of interesting addresses, college songs and music by the Arsenal Band. The prizes won during the recent American Red Cross Drive were awarded to the various winners of the teams by J. K. Sague, American delegate to the Tariff Revision Commission in Shanghai, and were presented to the following: Y. C. Tong whose team won the first prize; P. K. Chu; C. C. Nieh; and to all of the team captains.

Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, Chinese Commissioner to the International Tariff Commission, former American Consul-in-charge M. F. Perkins, American Consul-in-charge N. T. Johnson, J. K. Sague, American delegate to the Tariff Commission, and Ivan Chen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, were among the speakers. Shen En-fu, secretary of the Kiangsu Educational As-

sociation, spoke on behalf of the Association, and Teng Tsui-yin, professor of the Government Teachers' College, Peking, and Hsieh Pao-tien, class president of 1918 of Tsing Hua College, spoke on behalf of the departing delegation. The reception was given by the American University Club of China, the Kiangsu Educational Association, the Chinese World's Students' Federation, the Chinese Y.W.C.A. and Y. M. C. A. of Shanghai, and the American Returned Students' Club.

Chinese Present Loving Cup to Mr. Perkins

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, August 7, presented M. F. Perkins, former American Consul-in-Charge at Shanghai, with a silver loving cup as a token of their appreciation for his services in the Shanghai Mixed Court, where Mr. Perkins has served as Senior American Assessor for the last six years. The cup was presented by the Chairman and vice-chairman of the Chamber and was suitably inscribed. Mr. Perkins is planning to depart in a few days for Changsha, where he has been appointed American Consul.

New American Consul-in-Charge at Shanghai

Nelson T. Johnson, American Consul at Changsha, who has been appointed American Consul-in-Charge at Shanghai, assumed his duties on August 8. Mr. Johnson first came to China as a student interpreter to study the Chinese language at Peking in 1907. In 1909 he was appointed Vice-consul and interpreter at the American Consulate at Mukden and in 1910 was transferred to Harbin and also to Hankow. He first came to Shanghai as Vice-consul in 1911 and in 1913 served as Mixed Court Assessor, and in 1915 was appointed American Consul at Changsha, where he served until coming to Shanghai this week. Mr. Johnson was born in Washington, D.C., in 1887, and is a former student of George Washington University, Washington, D.C. Mr. Johnson's sister, who is a teacher at Nanking, is visiting her brother in Shanghai and is staying at the Burlington Hotel.

Baseball Results

In the series of baseball games played in Shanghai by the Shanghai American Team, the 9th Cavalry Team of Manila, P. I., and the Meiji University team of Tokio, the results were as follows :

July	28,	Cavalry	10—Shanghai	0.
July	29,	Cavalry	13—Shanghai	4.
July	30,	Shanghai	7—Cavalry	6.
July	31,	Meiji	7—Shanghai	6.
August	1,	Cavalry	7—Meiji	0.
August	2,	Cavalry	10—Shanghai	3.
August	3,	Meiji	8—Cavalry	1.
August	4,	Meiji	8—Shanghai	2.
August	5,	Navy	5—Cavalry	3.

America's Policy toward Russia and Intervention in Siberia

In an important announcement, issued on August 3, the Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., made public the following statement outlining America's attitude toward Russia and the question of intervention in Siberia :

"In the judgment of the Government of the United States, a judgment arrived at after repeated and very searching consideration of the whole situation, military intervention in Russia would be more likely to

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

THE Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

FROM the Capital to Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

CHI KUNG SHAN Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

HSI LING or WESTERN TOMBS.—With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of rincesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

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add to the present sad confusion there than to cure it and would injure Russia rather than help her out of her distresses.

"Such millitary intervention as has been frequently proposed, even supposing it to be efficacious in its immediate object of delivering an attack upon Germany from the east, would, in its judgment, be more likely to turn out to be merely a method of making use of Russia than to be a method of serving her. Her people, if they profited by it at all, could not profit by it in time to deliver them from their present desperate difficulties and their substance would in the meantime be used to maintain foreign armies, not to reconstitute their own and to feed their own men, women and children.

WISDOM DICTATES

"We are bending all our energies now to the purpose, the resolute and confident purpose, of winning on the Western Front and it would, in the judgment of the United States, be most unwise to divide or dissipate our forces.

"As the Government of the United States sees the present circumstances therefore, military action is admissible in Russia now only to render such protection and help as is possible to the Czecho-Slovaks against the armed Austrian and German prisoners who are attacking them and to steady any efforts at self-government or self-defence in which the Russians themselves may be willing to accept assistance, whether from Vladivostock or from Murmansk and Archangel.

"The only present object for which American troops will be employed will be to guard military stores which may subsequently be needed by the Russian forces and to render such aid as may be acceptable to the Russians in the organization of their own self-defence.

"With such objects in view the Government of the United States is now cooperating with the Governments of France and Great Britain in the neighborhood of Murmansk and Archangel.

PROPOSAL TO JAPAN

"The United States and Japan are the only Powers which are just now in a position to act in Siberia in sufficient force to accomplish even such modest objects there as have been outlined.

"The Government of the United States has, therefore, proposed to the Government of Japan that each of the Governments send a force of a few thousand men to Vladivostock for the purpose of cooperating as a single force in the occupation of Vladivostock and in safeguarding so far as it may the country to the rear of the westward-moving Czecho-Slovaks, and the Japanese Government has consented.

"In taking this action the Government of the United States wishes to announce to the people of Russia in the most public and solemn manner that it contemplates no interference with the political sovereignty of Russia, no intervention in her internal affairs, nor even in the local affairs of the limited areas which her military force may be obliged to occupy, and no impairment of her territorial integrity either now or hereafter, but that what we are about to do has as its single and only object the rendering of such aid as shall be acceptable to the Russian people themselves in their endeavors to regain control of their own affairs, their own territory, and their own destiny. The Japanese Government, it is understood, will issue a similar assurance.

AN ECONOMIC MISSION

"These plans and purposes of the Government of the United States have been communicated to the Governments of Great Britain, France and Italy, and those Governments have advised the Department of State that they assent to them in principle. No conclusion that the Government of the United States has arrived at in this important matter is intended, however, as an effort to restrict the actions or interfere with the independent judgment of the Governments with which we are associated in the war.

"It is also the hope and purpose of the Government of the United States to take advantage of the earliest opportunity to send to Siberia a commission of merchants, agricultural experts, labor advisers, Red Cross representatives and agents of the Young Men's Christian Association accustomed to organizing the best methods of spreading useful information and rendering educational help of a modest kind, in order in some systematic way to relieve the immediate necessities of the people there in every way for which an opportunity may open. The execution of this plan will follow and will not be permitted to embarrass the military assistance rendered to the Czecho-Slovaks.

"It is the hope and expectation of the Government of the United States that the Governments with which it is associated will, wherever necessary or possible, tender their active aid in the execution of these military and economic plans."

Manifesto by Japanese Government

Tokio, 2nd August.

The Government issued the following declaration at 6 p. m. to-day :

"The Imperial Government, respecting the past friendly relations with the Russian people, desires sincerely to see Russia speedily restored to peace and order. However, lately, the political conditions in Russia have become seriously confused and there is no strength to prevent foreign encroachment. The Central European Powers have more than ever exerted pressure which has been felt even in the Far Eastern territories of Russia and they are actually preventing the passage of Czecho-Slovak forces and many German and Austrian prisoners are in the forces checking the advance of Czecho-Slovaks and in some cases are taking command. The Czecho-Slovak forces have the object to give a proper foundation to the state and are always jointly acting with the Entente Powers against the enemy and their fate will greatly affect the Entente Powers. For these reasons the Entente Powers and the United States Government are showing sympathy to the Czecho-Slovak forces.

"Now the Entente Powers have received reports that the Czecho-Slovak forces are being greatly harassed by the German and Austrian prisoners in Siberia. We could not stand idle to see this and we have already sent forces to Vladivostock. The United States Government has also recognised the danger and has proposed to the Imperial Government to send forces to help the Czecho-Slovak force.

S.N.R.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line)

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North . dep.	.	7 55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
Soochow .. .. dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
Wusih .. . . dep.	.	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
Changchow . . . dep.	6 50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	.	21.25	3.10
Tanyang .. dep.	8.05	12 09	14.11	16.16	17.41	.	..	..
Chinkiang . . dep.	9 16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
Nanking . .... arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
Pukow . . . .. dep.	..	15.30	T P.R.	..	..	..	.	..
Tsinanfu. . . . . dep	.	8.18	Second	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin Central . arr.	.	16.29	Day	..	..	..	..	..
Do. dep.	.	16.55	P M.R	.	.	..	.	
Peking.. . .. arr.	.	19.50		..	.	..	..	

Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
Peking.... .. dep.	..		..	.	.	8.35	P.M.R	..
Tientsin Central arr.				..	..	11.40		..
Do. dep.	..	.	.	..	..	12.00	T P.R.	.
Tsinanfu. . . dep.	.	.	.	.	.	20.27	Second	..
Pukow..... arr.	..	..	..	.	..	12.56	Day	...
Nanking..... dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.28	15.35	23.00
Chinkiang ..... dep.	..	.	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
Tanyang .... dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
Changchow .... dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
Wusih .. . . .. dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
Soochow ..... dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	.	5.12
Shanghai North arr.	12.15	10 15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. * Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line)

Woosung Forts .. d.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13 15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30
Klangwan ..... d.	7.17	8 37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57
Shanghai North .. a.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Shanghai North. d.	6.10	7.30	10 05	12.25	14 00	15 30	17.30	19.10	20.45
Klangwan ..... d.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14 11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
Woosung Forts . a.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14 35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

S.H.N.R.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line)

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Coolie and Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... d.	..	7.35	9.00	10.00	..	14 50	15.50	..
Jessfield ..... d.	.	7.51	9.16	10.23	...	15.06	16.06	..
Siccawei .. .. d.	.	7.58	9.23	10.38	.	15.13	16.13	
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	8.15	9.40	10.53	..	15 30	16.29	.
Shanghai South... ... .. d	..	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13..5*	*15.00*	*16 00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction... .. d.	..	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13 52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang .. .. d.	..	8.59	10.48	12.02	..	16.07	17.42	..
Kashai ..... d.	..	9.51	11.52	13.28	..	16.53	18.49	..
Kashing..... . d.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14 35	..	17.22	19.20	
Yehzah ..... d.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	..	17 53	....	
Chaugan . ..... d.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	..	18.24	....	..
Hangchow . ..... d.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	..	19.19	....	.
Zahkou ..... a.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	..	19.35	....	..

Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R.	Local
Zahkou ... . d.	.		6.30	7.55	.	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow . ..... d.	.	.	7.00	8.30	..	10.00	14.35	16 05
Changan . ... d.		.	8.04	9.48		11 40	15 20	17.36
Yehzah .. .. d.		.	8.41	10.31	.	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing .... d.		7.15	9.28	11.22	..	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai .. .. d.	..	7.48	9.53	11.55	..	14.48	16 52	.
Sungkiang .... d.	.	9 05	10.47	12.59	.	16.08	17 40	.
Lunghwa Junction .. .... d.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14 08*	*15 33*	*17.23*	*18 23*	
Shanghai South.... ..... a.	*8 35*	*10 55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	.
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	10.30	11.35	14 05	..	17.18	18.20	
Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.39	11.44	14.14	..	17.28	18.29	.
Jessfield ..... d	.	10 46	11.51	14.21	..	17.37	18.36	.
Shanghai North..... a.		11.00	12.05	14.35	..	17.55	18.50	.

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line)

Konzenchiao .... dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow..... dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou ..... arr.	..	9.40	12.10	..	16.55	..

Zahkou to Konzenchiao

Zahkou ..... dep.	..	10.10	12.25	..	17.20	.
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14 55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19 27
Konzenchiao .... arr	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19 40

R. Restaurant Car.

"Therefore the Imperial Government, accepting the proposal of the United States Government with friendship, has decided to send armies to Vladivostock, preparing fully to show that we are carrying on our part to be in concert with the Entente Powers.

"In taking the above steps the Imperial Government desires solely to promote the old friendly relations with Russia and the people of Russia and hereby declares that Japan respects the internal integrity of Russia and the principle of non-interference in the internal politics of Russia and also that Japan will withdraw the troops as soon as possible when the said objects are attained without infringing Russia's sovereign rights either politically or militarily."

THE EXPLANATION OF PREMIER COUNT TERAUCHI

Premier Count Terauchi has explained the above declarations in detail. The following are noteworthy points:

"To help the Czecho-Slovak forces is a measure to easily restore peace and order in Russian Siberia and also to show the good faith of Japan to the Entente Powers. With these objects in view the Imperial Government has agreed to despatch forces jointly after carefully considering the proposals of the American Government, and Japan will despatch necessary forces. Under the present conditions the movements of the Czecho-Slovak forces are confined in a corner in the Far East and it is not difficult to help them but in case the Czecho-Slovak forces extend we have to expect that the help will not end in material or indirect help but also it is necessary to send forces in full strength to help their movements. In such cases the Imperial Government should not fail to effect the needed steps. To help the Czecho-Slovaks we have taken the above steps but if the conditions in Siberia are in confusion for a long time the Imperial Government has to consider further about the maintenance of peace in the Far East, etc."

PUBLIC OPINION ABOUT THE DECLARATION

Mr. Motoda, a leader of Seiyukai, says:

"In the declaration of the Imperial Government issued in the *Official Gazette* of the 2nd August there is nothing differing from my own views and it is a subject for congratulation that the Government has not failed in its measures as reported."

Mr. Egi, of the Kenseikai, says:

"So long as the Entente Powers have decided jointly to send forces to Vladivostock, it is quite reasonable on the part of Japan to send forces on the proposal of the U. S. but the noteworthy point in the declaration is that the forces will first be sent to Vladivostock, which seems to show that forces will have to be sent in other directions later and yet it has not any deep meaning."

Viscount Uchida, the ex-Japanese Ambassador to Russia, says:

"The Empire is to send forces to Vladivostock jointly with the other powers to help the Czecho-Slovaks on the proposal of the U. S. A. Entente Powers are sending troops for the same object to strengthen the arrangements between the Entente Powers and the United States and this being an American proposal it is quite reasonable on the part of Japan to accept it and send troops and no one will oppose it."

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Japanese Suspicions of America

From "The Herald of Asia" (Tokio—Edited by Mr. Zumoto)

We deeply regret to observe a growing tendency in a section of our press to view the attitude of the American Government on the subject of Siberian intervention with suspicion and resentment. Were such sentiments confined to the yellow papers the matter would not call for special comment. It cannot, however, be lightly dismissed when the hue and cry is taken up by an important and highly-respected organ like the *Yomiuri Shimbun*. It is a well-known fact that the editorial policy of that paper is now shaped by a retired diplomat of Ambassadorial rank, with a wide range of experience. Under his personal guidance and direction, the *Yomiuri's* editorial utterances have come to command growing attention and respect among the thinking section of the public. It is, therefore, with pain and surprise we see it discuss our relations with America with unwonted heat and umbrage.

The article in question was printed in the *Yomiuri* of July 24 as the first of a series under the general caption of "International Relations." It bears unmistakable characteristics of style associated with the distinguished ex-ambassador, and the views ventilated in it are remarkable enough to deserve some extended attention. The writer begins with a reference to those happy days of concluded friendship between Japan and the United States when "they stood to each other in the relations of two loving brothers." "America," he says, "was the elder and Japan the younger brother, the elder brother guiding and instructing the younger, while the latter faithfully accepted the former's guidance. Particularly at the time of our war with Russia the United States took pride in Japan's victories as though they were her own victories." With the restoration of peace, however, there came to pass a curious change in our relations with America, which began to be disturbed by doubt and misgivings. Our contemporary thinks that the misunderstanding between the two nations was no doubt caused in some case by the conflict of interests, but that sentimental causes played a more important part. In any case the blame, in its opinion, does not lie exclusively with either of the nations, both must be held responsible.

In spite of occasional misunderstandings the *Yomiuri* has hitherto been firmly convinced that there was no cause for war between the two countries—a conviction which it has assiduously ventilated at every opportunity. The turn which events have recently taken, however, compels our contemporary to entertain misgivings on this point. It then goes on as follows:

"There is, to begin with, room for doubt as to the motive that prompted the United States to refuse its approval of a Japanese expedition to Siberia in the face of an enthusiastic advocacy of such a step by Great Britain and France. America now proposes to limit the Japanese troops to be sent to Vladivostock to the same number as her own troops, and we are informed that the present American proposal contains a number of other minute precautionary conditions. All this points to the existence in her mind of a deep suspicion of us and grave uneasiness about our activities.

Is it not her own interests that render her so suspicious and uneasy about Japan?

"We are told repeatedly that Russia suspects Japan. But it has to be borne in mind that America's own suspicion may possibly help in causing and stimulating suspicion among the Russians. Would it not be extremely regrettable, should the event prove that the American policy, instead of trying to allay the Russian suspicion (supposing it existed), practically tended to fan such suspicion?

"The spectacle of America so deeply concerning herself about Siberia, cannot but lead us to suspect some important ambitions on her part concerning that country. Such suspicion is not confined to ourselves, and this fact, it may be hoped, will be carefully considered by her. There may possibly be no lack of Americans who may dismiss the matter with a smile, thinking that a poor and small nation like Japan may be safely provoked without any fear of serious consequences. But nothing is more dangerous to the preservation of friendship than the feelings of contempt and fear. If China was not filled with contempt for Japan, there would not have occurred the disastrous war between the two countries. The war between Japan and Russia would certainly have been avoided, if Russia had not despised Japan and if Japan had not feared Russia. In fighting America, if Japan's chances of victory are slight, we do not believe she would suffer a serious defeat. If, unfortunately, we should suffer so serious a defeat as to imperil even our national existence, that would not happen before we should have inflicted wounds upon our adversary. Such a war would be extremely unwise for Japan, but there are occasions when nations have no time to consider question of profit and expediency.

"We have ventured on this plain talk simply because we are so anxious about the maintenance of relations of true friendship between Japan and America. It is our duty to endeavor to see the situation in its true light and by frank and unreserved discussion to consider the means of consolidating such friendship."

The *Yomiuri's* article should not be viewed in the same light as the usual ebullitions in the sensational section of the press. We must fully acknowledge its perfect sincerity in desiring the preservation of cordial friendship between Japan and America; it is simply the excess of that desire that has led it to speak out so plainly. We cannot, however, agree with our contemporary in regarding the present as a fit moment for talking of war even in a hypothetical way. Nor do we think that any good can come out of imputing motives to the American Government in regard to its Siberian policy. The American Government has always made plain the reasons why it did not agree with the European Allies in refusing to approve the line of policy suggested by them. We may not like those reasons, but they are there plainly stated, and there is no necessity to go behind them in search of ulterior motives. Least of all is it necessary to attach much importance to the alleged vexatious conditions concerning the Vladivostock expedition. The object and scope of that expedition is limited and clear, and its execution will in no way interfere with our sovereign right of taking whatever steps we may deem necessary for the defence of our national interests and the interests of the Far East. It is these steps of self-protection that the thinking section of the public now call for immediate execution. These steps can be taken at any moment without any fear of objection from the United States or any other nation. The course before us is plain. On the one hand, we should heartily accept America's invitation to garrison Vladivostock jointly with her, and on the other immediately mobilise a sufficient force for effectively stopping the Germanization of Siberia. If the present Cabinet is incapable of carrying out such a policy, then the nation will demand the appointment of a new Cabinet wise and strong enough to adopt the measures that the nation's vital interests urgently demand. America's attitude has nothing to

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do with this crying need of the moment. The *Yomiuri* would have spent its energy for a better purpose if, instead of talking plainly to America, it had talked frankly to our own Government and people.

The American Economic Commission to Siberia

From the "Tokio Kokumin"

President Wilson has approved the plan of sending a commercial commission to Russia with Daniel Willard as its director. Mr. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, will also be a member of the commission, and, it is reported, the commission has a close connection with the Federation of Labor. There is an impression among political circles here (Tokio) that the expedition to Vladivostock to help the Czecho-Slovaks is contradictory to the idea of assisting Russia economically, which, under present circumstances, is only to be conducted under cooperation with the Bolshevik Government. This view is absolutely mistaken. The purpose of sending an Allied expedition to Siberia to assist the Czecho-Slovaks is to check the aggression of German influence and nothing else. The idea is well understood by the Bolshevik Government. At present, all the Allied countries, to say nothing of the United States, have a great sympathy toward Russia and Russians, and the idea of rendering economic assistance for restoring Russia's commercial and industrial activities is common to all of them. As it is well known, Russia is one of the greatest debtors in the world. France is her biggest creditor, while Russia owes an enormous sum of debts to Great Britain, Belgium, and to Germany too. Japan, lately, has become one of Russia's creditors as the United States now is. In short, practically all the Allied Powers have some financial interests in Russia, so that there should be a satisfactory understanding between these Powers as regards the plan of assisting Russia economically. Without this, and if any one of them wants to monopolize business, the idea, however fair and genuine from the humanitarian point of view, will not bring forth a good result satisfactory to not only Russia but to all the Allied Powers which are creditors of Russia. The so-called economic assistance is by no means a philanthropic work. By investing capital in Russia and by developing Russian commerce and industries the Allies should have some profit, either direct or indirect, out of their enterprises. Furthermore, the creditors should have some security before they invest capital.

What is the biggest security Russia can offer to her creditors? Undoubtedly, it is the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Who will be then the creditor who takes the railroad as his security? Is it America? There is an impression among the Allies that America has the ambition. But, as we have often said, America is not the only creditor of Russia. The Trans-Siberian Railway should not be monopolized by a single creditor. We are confident that America knows what she is about and where she is. In fact, America has always advocated international fair play. This is the very ideal of American diplomacy. The open-door policy for China, Mr. Knox's proposal for neutralizing the Manchurian Railways are good examples of the great American diplomatic ideal. Why are the Allies anxious about America's ambition to monopolize the Siberian Railways? Of late, America has re-entered the Quadruple Syndicate. The fact indicates that the Washington statesmen have realized the necessity of coordination among the Allies in Chinese affairs. There is no doubt that they have realized the same thing in the Russian affairs.

The Japanese Affair in Hongkew

From "The Herald of Asia" (Tokio—Edited by Mr. Zumato).

There is reported from Shanghai a serious riot by a large force of Chinese police on the night of July 19, the object of their attack being the Japanese police and residents. The riot seems to have been well-organized, the Chinese constables being all armed for the purpose. The disturbance was not put down before a Japanese constable and merchant had been killed and several other Japanese had been more or less severely wounded. The circumstances that led up to the fatal conflict are not yet fully known. It is, however, alleged that the fatal outbreak was the sequel of a series of unfortunate disputes that had recently occurred between Japanese and Chinese of the lower orders in the neighborhood of the Japanese quarters of the General Settlement. The affair has aroused the Japanese colony at Shanghai to a high pitch of indignation, and their sentiment has been echoed in the home press to some extent. We are, however, gratified to observe that the leading papers in Japan are inclined to take a sane and impartial view of the matter. We agree with them in believing that the Municipal authorities of the Settlement will do all that justice requires in reparation of the wrongs done by the Chinese police under their control. We are at one with them also in doubting if the Japanese police and residents, especially the latter, are altogether free from moral responsibilities. Are they, for instance, free from acts and words in their intercourse with the Chinese that may justly cause strong resentment on the latter's part? We strongly doubt it. Incidents like that of July 19 should make them seriously reflect upon their habitual behaviour toward their Chinese neighbors, and ask themselves what they would do if some foreign nationals treated them in Japan in the same way as too many of them treat the Chinese.

"The Asiatic Petroleum Company's Preposterous Claim."

From the "Peking Daily News" (Chinese owned)

At the Cabinet meeting held last Saturday, the Minister of Foreign Affairs was represented by the Vice-Minister. The Minister of Interior was still on sick leave, but no one represented him at the meeting.

There were not many important questions scheduled on the agenda that day and the most important one was that which related to the claim laid by the Asiatic Petroleum Company for indemnity for the losses which the company claims to have sustained in Anhui and Hupeh, on account of the unsettled conditions there. (It is a pity they did not put in a claim also for loss of business owing to the European War—*Ed.*) This question had been discussed at a Cabinet meeting some time ago with the result that it was referred to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for consideration. At Saturday's meeting the Ministries concerned again brought up this question to the notice of the authorities present together with telegrams received from the Shengchangs of Anhui and Hupeh. In their telegrams the Shengchangs in question remind the Government of the fact that

according to treaty stipulations, no foreign firm or other kind of business establishments are permitted to be set up at inland cities which are not specially provided for in the treaties as Treaty Ports. Now the said company has established its godowns at places which have not yet been opened to international trade, it follows that they can lay no legal claim for any indemnity. Besides, the Governors add, if the demand of the Asiatic Petroleum Company is acceded to the Government would set a bad precedent for other foreign merchants to follow, who may establish firms in inland cities in utter disregard of treaty obligations and who may lay similar claims before the Government at any time when they consider that such claims are justifiable.

Having laid the views as expressed above by the Shengchangs of Hupeh and Anhui on the question under review, the Ministry of Finance requested the Ministers present to take the case into careful consideration. After some discussion, it was decided that the case should be pigeonholed for the present.

The Loan Offer From the United States

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Shanghai)

We are really grateful to the United States for her offer of a loan to China on the basis that the proceeds should be used for worthy purposes. There is one thing, however, we wish to point out. The many loans made to Peking are mostly under the name of industrial development. If so, then none of the proceeds should be used for internal war. The fact is that our evil Government has been recklessly borrowing and a certain foreign Power has been indiscriminately lending for the purpose of getting special privileges. Both the lender and the borrower are to blame for lack of morality. We should thank the United States for her offer to lend us money but if the evil Government is to use the money for oppressing our people then it would be better not to lend any more. There will be plenty of time for the United States to show her friendship to China later on when we really need money for industrial development.

America Has No Selfish Ambitions

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Shanghai)

America is certainly worthy of the praise that is given to her for her considerations of other peoples. The latest statement shows that she has not left a single point unconsidered with reference to the sovereignty of the Russian people. Repeated references are made to the "assistance desired by the Russian people." This clearly shows the benevolent mind that is behind it. It is chivalrous to assist others but there is a limit to such assistance. Overstep this boundary and you will be suspected of meddlesomeness. There is no doubt that the United States has no selfish ambition at all in offering assistance to the Russian people against militarism and barbarity. Yet she is again and again repeating her policy as if she may be misunderstood. Such is the sincerity of the United States. We cannot help pointing out a certain people, who, under the pretext of giving assistance, is trying to over-rule us and force us to accept things that we do not wish to accept. Assistance from such a country is humiliation itself. Place her along side the United States and you will find her fall far short in measurement.

Chinese Soon to Have Another Big Department Store

BY Y. L. CHANG

THE idea of a department store is only of recent origin. Thirty years ago little or nothing was heard of it even in a progressive country like America. Department stores like the Marshall Field's, Montgomery Ward & Co. and Macy's of America, enjoying a world-wide reputation, were not heard of at that time. The idea was soon brought to Australia and there the Antony Hordoin department store was established and the business prospered.

Readers of an article about the Sincere Co. appearing in MILLARD'S REVIEW some time ago possibly have not overlooked the fact that it was Mr. Ma, the first promoter of the Sincere Co., who, after having amassed a small fortune in Australia, came back in 1900 and started, with the assistance of his friends, the pioneer Chinese department store at Hongkong which led later on to the establishment of affiliated department stores at Canton and Shanghai and to the springing up of a number of other similar stores at Hongkong, Canton and Shanghai.

Hongkong would be much the less lively if it were not for the existence of department stores like the Ta-shing, Wing-On, Sincere's and others of less significance, lined so closely to each other along the same street with imposing buildings and excellent service. Ushers are placed at each main entrance. Would-be customers and spectators are approached with such a winning and pleasing manner and are shown to the various departments with such courtesy that hardly any visitor can afford to leave the store with complacency without making some purchase at least. Tourists who visit Hongkong can ill afford to leave there without dropping into any of these stores as one of the items to be included in the program of sightseeing. Stay at Hongkong has been made much the more pleasant and desirable by frequenting these stores, for everything in them is so nicely fixed up and presents such charm, with the surrounding fascinating views and the peculiar local conditions to match as to the ways of the people and their dress. It is a joy to pass these stores, especially in the night time, with the wild profusion of electric lights pouring forth from their walls and windows. It is here that we find the first leading department stores in China which will breed innumerable like institutions throughout the country in the near future beyond the slightest doubt.

1. The new Wing-On department store of Shanghai, which will be opened in a few weeks' time, is a sister store of the one at Hongkong. Both of them were founded by Goch Lo. The Wing-On department store of Hongkong, with a capital of two million dollars, has been very successful so far and declared a net profit of three hundred and twenty thousand dollars last year. Eight per cent dividend was paid to the shareholders; the rest was set aside for reserve funds. It was founded by Goch Lo ten years ago with the cooperation of a number of his friends, among whom was Mr. Young, now general manager of the Wing-On Co. at Shanghai, who came back at the same time to help Mr. Goch in putting up the Wing-On department store at Hongkong. Previous to this Mr. Young was in Australia running a general store business, which

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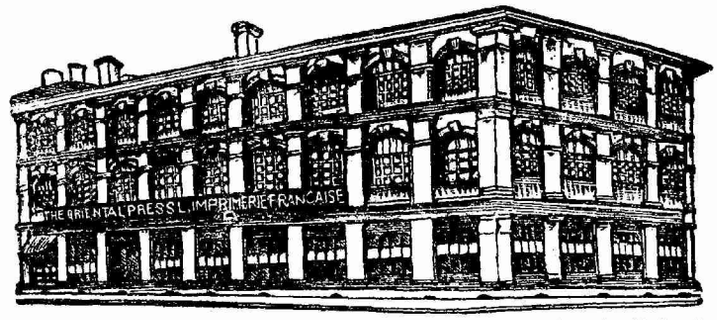

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Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

CURRICULUM: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are pre-requisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities. Students who complete the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical School without examination.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

ADVANCED STANDING: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

EXAMINATIONS: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

CALENDAR: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919, and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School,

Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.

was sold out when he decided to come back. Goch Lo is now the managing director of the Hongkong Wing-On Co., with Goch Chin, his cousin, as general manager. The general manager of the Shanghai Wing-On Co. is concurrently sub-manager of the Hongkong Wing-On Co. The premises of this Hongkong department store are a collection of seventeen minor stores put together, for which the company has to pay an annual rent of more than eighty thousand dollars. The proposal of the company to buy these stores has not met with favor from these minor store owners, who would rather rent than sell their properties. Annexed with the department store is "The Great Eastern Hotel," which is tastfully equipped with nice furniture and other modern conveniences. Meals are served in a lunch room fixed up in such a way that it makes one forget that he is in Hongkong but rather believe that he is dining in one of those up-to-date lunch rooms of New York or Chicago. The view spreading before its windows, with the cooling effect of the sea breeze and the beauty of the water front, will penetrate any nature-lover with a thrill of interest and a feeling of joy. To give a finishing touch are added the abundant greens and flowers which are blooming year in and year out on account of the climatic conditions of Hongkong. For a meal there you enjoy a great deal more than what you pay in dollars and cents.

The company is at the same time carrying on a marine and fire insurance business, with its headquarters at Hongkong and branch offices at Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin, Hankow and Singchow, and Sydney Australia.

2. It is a noteworthy fact that these department, store leaders are all from Australia where they all had worked their way up from insignificant employees to proprietors of big stores before they came back to start this new enterprise of a department store. The department store of Australia, Antony Hordoin, must have made a deep impression upon these department store leaders during their stay in that region. Mr. Ma, general manager of the Sincere Co. at Hongkong; Mr. Wong, general manager of the Sincere Co. at Shanghai; Goch Lo, managing director of the Wing-On Co. at Hongkong; Goch Chin, general manger of the Wing-On Co. at Hongkong; Goch Bew, managing director of the Wing-On Co. at Shanghai; and Mr. Young, general manager of the Wing-On Co. at Shanghai, are all from Australia as prosperous Chinese returned merchants. They were all in their vigorous youth when they left their homes for Australia in search of a living at least, if not of fortunes. They all seemed to have got their due portions at last as fortune's favorites.

Goch Bew, now managing director of the Shanghai Wing-On department store, was in Australia continuously for thirty-five years and this is the first time he has visited his mother country after having been a stranger in a foreign land for so many years. At first he worked for over ten years for a certain Chinese firm and from his savings he started his Wing-San Co. in Australia as produce merchants and commission agents. This business is still carried on by his younger people. Many of the leading men in the Sincere Co. are his old partners. He is also a heavy shareholder of the Sincere Co. Although the Wing-On and Sincere Cos. are two rival stores, they hold many interests in common—in the first place, the leading people of these two stores came from Australia and a number of them are either old partners or friends; secondly, the Wing-On people are large share-holders of the Sincere Co. and *vice versa*.

A number of Sincere's employees who, for some reason or other, preferred to work for the new Wing-On Co., recently applied to the managing director of the said company, but were all refused. This shows the kind of spirit the Wing-On Co. has towards the Sincere Co. They are two separate institutions; they may be rivals but not enemies, and are one in spirit and purpose. By nature of their being two separate companies better results will surely be accomplished not only for the good of the buying public but also for the companies themselves.

3. Goch Bew, as said before, is still having his interests in Australia. On account of his brilliant record as a successful and trustworthy merchant, he was proposed by Goch Lo to be managing director of the Wing-On Company at Shanghai, which offer he willingly accepted, and he is now at Shanghai taking care of this business.

The Wing-San Co., started by Goch Bew in Australia twenty-six years ago, is a private company owned by six shareholders. The company has a banana plantation covering a large area in which more than two hundred men are employed; a fruit store in which there are more than forty employees to look after and sell all kinds of fruits for other minor producers for the consumption of the whole of Australia on a commission basis, and a dry goods store in which are sold goods of various kinds imported from China like silk, tea, peanuts, drugs, etc., etc. It is assumed to be the largest produce and import company of Australia. It started with a capital of five hundred pounds sterling and is now worth more than forty thousand pounds and for the past few years the company has been declaring a profit of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty per cent. It was in this store that Goch Lo worked for some time under the employ of Goch Bew.

4. Goch Bew twenty-six years ago admitted into his Wing-San Co. as an employee Goch Lo, now managing director of the Wing-On Co. at Hongkong and founder of both the Wing-On Co. of Hongkong and Shanghai. After working for the Wing-San Co. for less than three years he was able to accumulate enough savings to start a Wing-On Co. of his own to compete with his employer's store. Business in his newly organized company was carried on on the same lines as that of the Wing-San Co.; only he started with a bigger capital. With a capital of one thousand to two thousand pounds to start with, the business of his company has now grown closely to the mark of his employer's store, the Wing-San Co., and has been declaring a good profit every year. Last year the net profit went up to more than ten thousand pounds sterling. His ambition knows no bounds. Ten years ago, envying the unusual success of the Sincere department store at Hongkong and convinced of the much further possibilities in this field of business, he hatched a scheme in the attempt of putting up another department store at Hongkong to compete with the Sincere Co. This scheme of his fully materialised, as is tangibly proved by the success of the

Wing-On Co. at Hongkong, which he started ten years ago with the cooperation of a number of his friends and old partners from Australia. Encouraged by his past record of eminent success as a business man, he is now making further experiment at Shanghai, which will most probably work out a still greater success in the near future. There looms ahead of him a still brighter outlook for his business career, considering that he is just middle-aged and strong both in body and in will.

The Wing-San and Wing-On Cos. of Australia are carrying on the same lines of business as produce merchants and commission agents. Though rivals in nature, they hold in common the banana plantation, for the loss and gain of which they are both held responsible.

5. No one can pass Nanking Road without being impressed with the grandeur of the magnificent building right opposite the Sincere Co., the second of which it is difficult to find, not to exaggerate, in the whole of the Far East. In style, equipment, taste, and final touch, it is American throughout, because the plan was designed and executed by foreign architects. It will always stand out prominently as a monument testifying to the sincerity, enterprising spirit and united efforts of those who promoted and built it. It will certainly reflect a certain measure of credit to the Chinese mercantile community as a whole.

A little more than three years ago, Goch Lo had already conceived the idea of starting a department store at Shanghai, possibly following an earlier idea in a similar direction by the Sincere people. Immediately afterwards his idea was put into practise. Shares were issued and sold. The construction of the building actually commenced two years and a half ago, and is now almost completed and in a few more weeks will be ready for business.

This new building as it is, which cost the company seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, is mainly of concrete covering an area of thirty-six thousand and three hundred square feet with a height of one hundred and twenty-six feet. The roof-garden of the building is of the same dimensions as the site. There are two pavilions, one in front and the other in the right hand corner of the building; the one in front has two storeys, and the other one has three storeys. The whole building is five-storeyed. The inside of the building is finished with oakwood, marble and shining brass, and has two lifts. The building will certainly prove to be a spectacular sight to the observers in this great commercial port of Shanghai. The land which the building occupies is leased from Mr. Hardoon, a multi-millionaire of Shanghai, for thirty-five years at an annual rent of forty thousand dollars. A hotel is annexed to the rear of the building. To distinguish it from the Oriental Hotel of the Sincere Co., it is called by very much the same name, "The Great Eastern Hotel." The present accommodations of the hotel are not ample enough; further extensions therefore will have to be made soon at an estimated additional cost of four hundred thousand dollars.

The company is to have a managing director, a general manager and a sub-manager—Messrs Goch, Young and Ma are the ones appointed to hold the above positions in the order named. There is a board of directors of fourteen members; all of them are at Hongkong. They meet once a month in conference with each other for advancement of the company's interests.

The company, like the Wing-On Co. at Hongkong, is purely a Chinese concern, registered at Hongkong; and has a capital of two million dollars subscribed by twenty thousand shareholders at one hundred dollars per share. The shares were sold out to different provincials of the country up till last March. The Wing-On Co. at Hongkong has subscribed for one quarter of the total number of shares issued. Once every year at Hongkong a shareholder's meeting will be held.

Though the Wing-On Co. at Hongkong and the Wing-On Co. at Shanghai have many interests in common, they are independent of each other in matters of finance and administration.

The employees in the various departments total four hundred and fifty. They were all engaged and assembled in Shanghai before July 1. Since the company is doing business in Kiangsu province, the majority of the employees are selected from those of Kiangsu, because not only are they masters of the colloquial language but they are also more acquainted with the local conditions. The accounts and other books are kept mostly in Chinese but with modern methods. English is used to a limited extent. There is also a wholesale department, in charge of general import and export business. Almost the whole fifth floor has been set aside to give room to various offices, including the office for fire and marine insurance business.

Trade Opportunities

The following trade inquiries of special interest to foreign and Chinese firms interested in the import and export trade of China have been received. Firms or individuals in China or elsewhere interested in corresponding with these firms may obtain names and addresses by applying to the Business Manager, MILLARD'S REVIEW, 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai. Please give Number of inquiry when writing.

No. 13—Firm in Junan, Korea, desires names of firms in China which manufacture or carry the following materials:

(a) Steel pipe, about 12 inch. diameter and lap joints.
(b) Fifteen to twenty horse-power steam hoist engine with attached vertical portable boiler.
(c) Automatic acting steam pile-driven hammer.
(d) Sheet steel piling.
(e) Wire rope.

No. 14—Chicago firm desires to communicate with firms in China who deal in sponges. The manager writes as follows: "While sponges have always been obtained in American waters, they have been resold in America and elsewhere by European firms. We have our packing establishments and one of the best equipped bakeries in the United States." Desires information as to manner sponges for China trade are packed, would like to have samples of most popular varieties and is confident can supply at attractive prices.

No. 15—New York manufacturer wishes to have names of merchants in China who handle the commodity known as "Soy." Requires the thick variety like molasses. Is in urgent need of this product.

No. 16—Firm in New York would like to make connection in China with firm to handle following commodities: Hosiery from $10 to $20 a dozen, also piece goods of every description, handkerchiefs, underwear, silk and cotton gloves, etc. Claim to carry the most complete ranges of hosiery in America.

No. 17—New York company is prepared to purchase outright from firms in China, hides and skins, or will handle these goods on consignment basis, making payment by opening credits. Desires to deal with firms of highest moral and financial standing. Gives references, Guaranty Trust Co., New York; Bank of New York; Dun's and Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency

The Piece Goods Market of China

The piece goods market in China, dominated as it is by the United Kingdom and Japan, will, if present promises are fulfilled, afford much scope for greater activity after the war. The war, with its consequent restriction on tonnage and the difficulties which it may cause to spring up in certain branches of the trade is not only having its effect upon the United Kingdom's trade with China but, strange though it may seem—especially in view of the favorable geographical position in which China's near neighbor is placed—upon Japan's also. Japan, interested chiefly in grays, has been exporting piece goods to China in fairly large quantities; but, allowing for the lack of tonnage from the United Kingdom, the difference between imports of Japanese and British piece goods is not of such great magnitude, and the hope may certainly be entertained that a diminution of the difference will be speedily effected when normal conditions again prevail.

It is to the fancy goods, however, and particularly to poplins, that Japan has been devoting more attention during the past year. Items in the customs daily returns, occupying a prominent place in British imports, were blank as far as Japan was concerned in the earlier part of 1917, but, from small quantities, Japanese imports have steadily risen until now they present a substantial though not formidable total in the daily figures.—*From a recent issue of the "Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce" of Shanghai.*

America as an Exporter of Cotton Goods

That America should secure a place in the front rank of exporters of cotton goods is the opinion of O. P. Austin, of the City National Bank of New York, who, in a recent letter to the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, wrote:

"I have been greatly impressed with the belief that we of the United States should participate to a much greater extent than heretofore in the world's trade in cotton goods in supplying that great field which consumes a billion dollars' worth a year, under normal conditions, of cotton goods. It seems to me with the new facilities which we are likely to have after the war and the limitations of capital and ships which the war is placing upon our former rivals in the cotton goods trade, we ought to really bring ourselves into the front of exporters of cotton manufactures."

Commercial and Financial Notes

The American Foreign Banking Corporation organized several months ago in New York for the purpose of establishing branch American Banks in various parts of the world recently increased its capital from G. $3,200,000 to G. $3,500,000, and its surplus from G. $1,152,000 to G. $1,260. The new corporation is composed of 36 banks in various parts of the United States. The representative capital of the corporation is G. $159,943,000, and the combined deposits aggregate G. $1,603,960,000.

The largest shipment of Oriental vegetable oil ever received in Seattle, Washington, arrived there during the week of July 22. The shipment consisted of 10,767 tons of soya bean oil, or 2,450 barrels of Manchurian product, and is consigned to Mitsui & Co., one of the largest trans-Pacific importing concerns of the coast. Up to three years ago the San Francisco shippers virtually monopolized the Oriental import trade and a campaign is now being conducted there to provide proper and more commodious waterfront facilities modeled after the oil terminals in Seattle. Oriental oil shipments now form one of the largest items of imports entering the Seattle harbor and the phenomenal growth of this industry has been made possible by the foresight of importers who have built up an obscure industry to storage facilities of 12,000,000 gallons. Rogers, Brown & Co., with the port commission of Seattle, built the first storage tanks here for soya bean oils. The first unit accommodated 100,000 gallons. To-day Rogers, Brown & Co. own storage facilities for 4,500,000 gallons, and contracts have just been closed for additional steel and wooden tanks with a capacity of 2,500,000 gallons, making a total capacity of 7,000,000 gallons. Proctor and Gamble are third largest in point of storage tank facilities, all adjacent to deep-sea wharves and docks. One firm now has 500,000 gallons of soya bean oil on hand.

American foreign trade for 1918 reached its highest point in May, according to figures announced June 22 by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. Exports totaled $552,000,000, an increase of $52,000,000 over April, while imports amounted to $323,000,000, an increase of $44,000,000 over the previous month. This is the highest monthly total for imports and the fourth highest for exports in the history of our foreign trade. For the 11 months ended with May the value of exports reached $5,455,000,000, a decrease as compared with the $5,717,000,000 recorded for the corresponding period in 1917. Imports for the 11 months ended with May were valued at $2,686,000,000 an increase of $333,000,000 compared with the $2,353,000,000 for a similar period in 1917. Imports of gold show a slight upward trend over previous months, amounting to over $6,000,000 in May and $93,000,000 for the 11 months ended with May. Exports of gold amounted to less than $4,000,000 in May and to $188,000,000 in the 11 months. Imports as well as exports of silver continue to increase, the imports amounting to $7,000,000 in May and to $65,000,000 in the 11 months ended with May, which is double the imports of a year ago. Exports of silver during May amounted to $46,000,000 against $6,000,000 a year ago and $131,000,000 for the 11 months ended with May, against $69,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1917.

New Books and Publications

Woodrow Wilson and the World's Peace, by George D. Herron. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. Price U. S. $1.25.

THIS is a commentary on President Wilson's remarkable address of the 22nd January, 1917, concerning the world's future peace. It was first published in London and its translations have appeared in France, Italy and Switzerland. The author offers a reasonable and inspiring interpretation of the President's address to the Senate. Each chapter is a sermon in itself and brings out the truth about human liberty in impressive language. The book bears the color of religious literature and the President's words appear like the utterance of a seer who, having intuitively realised the sad lot of humanity, offers an effective solution to it. "His words are the sign" says the author, "that there are sons of men who are about to become manifest sons of God, perceptive and virile with His love, unfearing and audacious in His freedom, His alert inventive fellow workers in an eternity of creative adventure. And these words the world will remember, this news the eyes will confirm, when the war shall have paled into a dusty incident of humanity's home-coming."

While considering the words of the President, the Americans must not forget that they equally apply to all unfortunate nations, including China and Korea, to whom America owes a duty to help, otherwise the world-peace will only be a temporary matter to be followed by a more terrible war and all the present sacrifices will be in vain. Each nation has a right to live and live according to its own standards of civilization and traditions and whenever these fundamental rights are trampled upon, nothing short of a war will happen, deluging mankind in blood.

A League to Enforce Peace, by Robert Goldsmith. New York: The Macmillan Company. G. $1.74.

PERHAPS nowhere in the world is war regarded as a biological necessity except in Germany. Some of the Japanese professors, too, think on the same lines. That war is a relic of the barbarous times when the kinship of man had not been established and fundamental unity of mankind had not been discovered. We never wanted war, yet some ambitious nations have forced it on us and matters have taken such a turn that the very foundation of civilization is threatened. Now there is a cry against war and humanity longs for eternal peace. To this end first we must destroy the spirit of militarism wherever it exists to-day and then enforce peace by establishing a League of Nations.

This is a timely book which deals with the problem with profound seriousness, giving interesting details and useful hints. The author has taken great pains in preparing the workable scheme and no doubt his efforts have made the book a success. I agree with the Hon. William H. Taft that the book "ought to be read by every man and woman who wants to see his country, in this crisis of civilization, choose the course that will make the world a better and a safer place for us and our children's children."

New Chinese-English Dictionary. Shanghai: The Commercial Press Ltd. $8.00. Special Price, $5.00 to November 1, 1918.

THE authorship of this volume is attributed to Lee Yu-wen of Peiyang University, who seems to have taken considerable pains in compiling this useful work, which contains about 1,000 Chinese characters and more than 50,000 phrases. This work is arranged after the old K'ang Hsi dictionary and most of the characters have been transliterated into English to facilitate consultation by a foreigner unacquainted with Chinese characters.

An attempt has been made to define scientific and and technichal terms with clearness, and chemical terms are accompanied by their formulas. The Commercial Press has published many useful and popular works and the book under review is no doubt well in keeping with the reputation of the Press. The book is handsomely bound, both the type and paper used being of superior quality.

H. P. S.

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

August 5, 1918; Cause No. 670; In re Estate of Charles J. Whitney; administrator's oath.

" 6, " Cause No 595; In re Lucy G. Werlich's Will; ancillary administrator's report.

" 7, " Cause No. 673; Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., vs. William K. Grove; petition; summons to answer; application; undertaking; writ of attachment.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House hotel during the week: A. Menschikoff, Shanghai; Miss A. J. Guffin, Hangchow; R. S. Anderson, Nanking; G. F. Boneton, Moukden; L. V. Barrard; D. M. Whamond, Weihaiwei; J. McGaig; G. W. Heath, New York; Mrs. D. D. Main, Hangchow; E. M. Geibel, Hangchow; J. F. Satterwhite, Kashing; J. Yavdynsky, Tsingtao; T. Movi; Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Gardner, New York; C. B. Gardner, Chinkiang; S. C. Miskin, Japan; Miss E. Roocuns, Sweden; C. R. Thomson, Kobe; M. Berg; Mrs. L. Jouravel; Mrs. Featherstone; H. R. Burge, Soochow; S. W. Ellis, Local; P. R. Purslow, Local; R. Denning, Hangchow; R. S. Bunn, Hangchow; Mr. and Mrs. W. Theodor, Hangchow; H. B. Donaldson, Peking; J. E. Dadley, Dairen; L. H. Maybury, Dairen; R. D. Epper, Hangchow; J. E. Starr; A. Wright, Hangchow; G. H. Wright, Hankow; G. H. Dignan, Shanghai; C. Muller, Tsingtao; E. Fos, Nanking.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: S. Klubien; W. A. Lewis, Kiukiang; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Woods, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. Fontain, Tokio; W. A. Gibbings, Kobe; Miss A. F. Thomas, London; S. Yamaguchi, Tokio; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Matthews, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gregg, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. Collet, Hongkong; A. A. Scregodsky; E. F. Mackie; F. Evans, Vladivostock; A. C. Haig, Australia; D. C. Melinkoff, Hankow; W. M. Yadrishowkoff, Hankow; D. Maclead, Hankow; C. C. Buhler, Hankow; Mrs. A. W. Davidson; H. B. Grant, Nanking; H. L. Holden, Nanking; G. E. Fuller, Nanking.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Dunster; Mrs. de Linde; Louis Miller; F. J. Mitchell; William Strom, Peking; F. Kerksink, Hankow; A. Jernigan; E. M. D. Gale, San Francisco; R. Rieman, Copenhagen; B. Levin; Zubornik, Harbin; G. Levin, Harbin; M. Bornholz, Chinkiang; Steinberg, Tientsin; P. Miekle, Tientsin; S. Wiggin, Peking; Miss Florence M. Warner, Nanking; A. Mintz, Harbin; Bresnekow, Harbin; R. O'Brien; F. A. Whitney, Kalgan; L. D. Glever; Lieut. Zdanoviez; Mrs. S. C. Bray, Hankow.